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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

An extra Report issued from the Bankshall yesterday, announced the arrival of the ship *Rasouaze*, Captain Fenn, from the Downs the 25th of September, and the Cape the 4th of December.

We keep the Press open as late as possible, in order to give, in a Postscript, an abstract of the latest intelligence, should we receive our English Papers in time for to-day's JOURNAL.

A BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY received yesterday announces the arrival of the *MILFORD* there, and gives some fresh intelligence respecting the state of affairs in Europe.

By the MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE we have also been supplied with additional extracts from the late English Papers.

Since our writing the above, positive accounts have been received in town, that Mr. Canning has been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as successor to the Marquess of Londonderry, and Lord William Bentinck to be Governor General of India, on the refusal of Lord Melville to accept of that office.

The gratifying accounts just received by the *MILFORD*, of the improved state of Ireland, are suddenly reversed; and great distress is said to exist in that country from the scarcity of grain.

A Congress was to be held at Vienna, in the Month of January, at which, besides the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, Ambassadors from England, Spain, and other powers were to be present.

The Extra issued from the JOHN BULL office yesterday afternoon, adds that "three hundred acts of Parliament which refer to our Navigation Laws" are "to be repealed;" now or ten years hence the Editor does not mention; and also that a Member suggested to Parliament that vessels of any burden may proceed to India, which if he merely means, that they ought to be authorised and permitted to proceed, every body knows has been suggested many times within the last ten years; but if on the contrary, he means that a Member suggested the practicability of vessels of any burden making the voyage between India and England, we humbly suggest, that the power of Summary Transmission be suspended till such time as JOHN BULL has doubled the Cape in a Dingy!

Bombay Courier Extraordinary, Feb. 3, 1823.—The *MILFORD*, Captain Horwood, from Portsmouth the 13th of September, and the Cape of Good Hope the 1st of December, anchored in the harbour last night.

Mr. Canning is confidently talked of, as successor to the Marquis of Londonderry in the Foreign Department, the negotiations for that purpose were not concluded, when the *MILFORD* sailed. Lord Bathurst holds, *ad interim*, the seals of the Foreign Office.

The *BRITISH PRESS* of the 9th of September mentions, that the Duke of Wellington, who had had a severe bilious attack, was recovering, and his departure for Vienna, to attend the Congress, stood fixed for the following day.

Courier, Sept. 7.—"Private letters from Vienna of the 25th ultimo state, that an urgent demand has been made by the

King of Spain, to the Courts of Russia and Austria, for assistance, which they declined to give. It is added, that a formal representation to the same effect will be laid before Congress, when it assembles."

The following is an extract of a private letter:—

Vienna, Aug. 24.—"News is received here of another bloody engagement between the Turks and the Greeks. It should seem that each party, collecting their scattered forces, met again and fought for two days, when the Greeks retired, leaving their enemies in possession of the field."

The *TRIUMPH*, for this port was to leave London a few days after the *MILFORD*.

The *KATHERINE STEWART FORES*, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th of November—all well.—*Bombay Courier.*

Relief of the Irish Poor.—We now proceed according to our promise on Tuesday, to bring more particularly to the notice of our readers the subject of the relief of the Irish Poor—the article is republished from a London Paper of the 5th of September, and the observations, with which it commences, apply equally to the great and benevolent exertions which have been made in this distant quarter of the Globe.

"A Press of temporary matter, it is observed, has hindered us from noticing, as it deserved, the final meeting of the Committee for 'Relief of the Irish Poor,' which took place last Thursday, at the City of London Tavern. There exists no body of individuals in the world more to be esteemed for the good which they have done, or more envied for the inward comfort and happiness which they must have experienced, than those excellent persons who contributed their money, their valuable time, and unwearied activity, to the alleviation of hunger and disease in Ireland, during the late melancholy season. So far did the feelings of this country outstrip the exigency, great as it was, that a sum amounting to many thousands of pounds remained unappropriated by the Committee, after distributing sufficient food throughout whole counties and famished provinces in the west of Ireland. The disposal of that surplus became an anxious question for the consideration of the Committee. It must be acknowledged by the most sanguine and best satisfied friends of the charity, that it had not been calculated for more than temporary purposes. A supply of provisions for one season does not avert the recurrence in Ireland of extreme privation within a single year. In order, therefore, to ascertain whether and to what extent the relief of immediate want might be improved into a foundation of better prospects hereafter, it was desirable to examine carefully into the causes which had produced the recent evil, and especially to find if there be circumstances operating throughout the south and west of Ireland, which go to aggravate in a degree peculiar to that country, the natural sufferings attendant elsewhere on a failure in the main sustenance of the people. We are much afraid that a scarcity of food is more likely to occur among the poor Irish, than it is to visit any of their neighbours; and that when it does unfortunately happen, it is less capable of mitigation for the former. The Irish peasantry do not, for the most part, buy their food. There is not constant labour in the country sufficient to afford them annual wages. Whatever money they receive for work, is expended in clothing; and that poor and scanty, for the family: the pig is

most instances pays the rent. An acre of the potatoes is in lieu of bread and meat. He is happy who has an acre or two more of ground to furnish bare pasturage to a lean cow, and to help out the morsel of dry potatoe, with the luxury of half a pint of milk to each of his children. Thus situated, if in an arid summer the roots of the potatoe do not swell and multiply, or if in an early and inclement winter, the frost nips, or excessive moisture rots them—what can save the unfortunate people from famine? They cannot go to market, to avail themselves of an abundance of potatoes imported from Lancashire or Scotland; for they have not one farthing of wages saved, nor is there, as we have before said, a demand for labour in the country. The pigs, on which the payment of the rent depends, are starved like the rest of the family, by the failure of their common harvest: the cow is sold, to procure the price of potatoes: there is no liquid for the miserable creatures but water; and when 4*l*. or 5*l*., the utmost market value of a poor man's cow, has been consumed, the sole resource is in a subscription here. Now it will be asked, why should a general failure of the potatoe crop in Ireland be a more terrible visitation than that of the wheat crop amongst ourselves? Our preceding statement is in part an answer to that question. But further—wheat is an article of superior quality to oats, or barley, or potatoes, and of higher price than all or any of them. Wheat is food of the highest price and quality; potatoes of the lowest. It is next to physically impossible—it is at least a circumstance so rare, as to be excluded from among the ordinary data of calculation—that all the above articles of human consumption should be at once affected by the same season. The Englishman, therefore can descend from his accustomed luxury—from wheaten bread to that of barley, or rye, or oats—or, finally, and as a *pis aller*, to potatoes, with no other injury than a diminution of daily comfort; for on the worst of these vegetables, life, and indeed health, may be supported: thus much for the Englishman who forbears to throw himself on his parish; but for him who feels no such scruple, there is a ready relief by law. Contrast the condition of the Irish peasant with that which we have now brought forward, and see how utterly unfair it is to argue about his wants on the same principles as are applicable to the labours of this country. The Irishman whose potatoes abandon him, can descend no lower in the scale of diet. We have seen that he cannot face the market and offer to purchase the food which he has been unable to raise; how, then, can he purchase barley, or wheat, or oats—all essentially dearer than that article from which his poverty already debar him? His only resource, until a permanent change in the very ground work of Irish society can be effected, must lie in the bounty of the British nation, or in a system of poor laws, carried at least to the extent which was meditated by the acts of Queen Elizabeth here. With regard to the first of these provisions against famine, it is obvious that a large portion of the people of Ireland cannot, for a continuance, or very frequently, be supported by the spontaneous charity of Englishmen, who have constantly to maintain their own poor. The thing would be chimerical on the face of it. Of the second branch of the alternative, we have always thought, that it merits very deep deliberation. The poor laws of England compensated to the poor of England, the loss which the confiscation of the monastic revenues had entailed upon them. There has never been such a substitute, nor any legal substitute, for the advantages of which the poor of Ireland were stripped by the suppression of monasteries, a large share of whose riches, let it be remembered to their praise, was employed in acts of humanity and beneficence. What is worse, the Irish paupers have even a more equitable claim upon the generosity of Imperial Legislature, than the poor of England ever had upon the feelings of Elizabeth and her Parliament. The parochial clergy of this country were a reformed clergy, placed over a reformed flock, and engaged and inclined to assist them with some portion of their affluence by many endearing ties and sympathies, the force of which could not be felt in Ireland, between a reformed priesthood and a Popish flock. Previous, therefore, to the adoption of any legislative measure bearing upon the condition of the Irish peasant, we must take into account the existence of some risk, at least, that he may from time to time be com-

led to submit himself for the actual support of life to the munificence of this nation. In the mean time it was, no doubt, a question with the Relief Committee, whether some palliatives might not be found, not strong enough to avert or remove, but such as partially to check this tremendous evil. The fisheries have never prospered in Ireland—whether from scanty encouragement, or from injudicious management has never been satisfactorily settled. Yet is the coast of that island from north to south, both in the Channel and on the Atlantic, most favourably gifted for an extensive and commanding fishery; and the inhabitants, deprived of butcher's meat, would be benefited beyond all measure by the addition of that cheap and abundant diet. To the promotion of the fisheries, therefore, the Relief Committee have assigned a large contribution from the balance left in their hands. The linen manufacture, which has changed within a half a century the face of the whole province of Ulster, has never got a footing in the south: but woollen manufactures, once the staple trade of Ireland, would be found equally an instrument of civilization, and, for reasons too tedious to dwell upon just now,—might, we think, be extended throughout the southern provinces with more ease and advantage than the linen. The latter, however, has been more successfully recommended to the Committee, who have awarded a sum of several thousands to the exclusive purpose of advancing it. There still remains an interesting subject, to which we must take another opportunity of referring—we mean the expediency of a system of operations, not to be enjoined by the Legislature, nor enforced by persons having authority under it, but undertaken by individuals, and conducted in the spirit of a great national charity, having for its end a complete reform in the domestic manners of the poor of Ireland by local means, independent of any to which we have yet adverted. A moderate portion of their balance has been allotted by the Committee to this especial object, and in aid of a society already instituted in London, the principles, composition, and regulations of which we deem of importance quite sufficient to be made the subject of a separate article.

Lord Advocate of Scotland.—It will be seen by our Parliamentary report, that the Lord Advocate of Scotland returned to a tardy defence of his Crown Deputies, and that Mr. ALEXANDER renewed his pledge to prosecute the inquiry into their conduct next session. The case of BORTHWICK, apprehended for entering his own premises with a legal warrant, and interfering with his own property restored to him under that warrant—fettered like a common felon—placed in close confinement—immured in dungeons—prosecuted at the instance of the Lord Advocate, with the concurrence of his partner, and then by his partner with the concurrence of the Lord Advocate—and at last dismissed without trial, after seventy days' imprisonment, ignominy, and persecution, is one of those enormities that must be investigated and punished before we can feel ourselves secure under the safeguard of the laws, and recover our ancient confidence in the administration of criminal justice. —*Times*

The Lord Advocate.—The Lord Advocate has begun to see that it would have been better (for himself at least) if some light had been thrown on these proceedings. He now comes voluntarily forward to give further explanations, and to move for the productions, and to move for the production of papers, stating that "when he brought forward his accusation on a former evening, and stated what had taken place with respect to Mr. Borthwick, he was ignorant of the real facts of the case, and therefore unable to give the necessary explanation." He informs us, that

"With respect to the case of William Murray Borthwick, there existed a difference of opinion between Mr. Hope and himself, that Mr. Hope thought the criminality of Mr. Borthwick's case such, that he ought to be proceeded against immediately. Whereas he (the Lord Advocate) viewed the case in a different light; that it did not appear to him the criminality of Mr. Borthwick was such as to call for further proceedings, the more particularly as it appeared such a course would be likely to prejudice the case of Mr. Stuart, then pending—that had he agreed in

opinion with Mr. Hope, Mr. Northwick would have been brought to trial—had Mr. Hope been of his opinion, Northwick would never have been indicted—that he was at the time totally ignorant of the facts that Mr. Northwick had been chained, that he had been imprisoned, that he had been refused bail, that he had been locked up and treated like a common felon, that he had been sent to Glasgow in irons, and that after having been 70 days in prison he had been discharged without trial.”

This is, no doubt, a very curious statement, and it is accompanied by an equally curious complaint that Mr. Abercromby had completely taken him by surprise, as he was not prepared to expect that the subject of Northwick's treatment would at all have been entered on. Mr. Abercromby exclaimed—

“Good God! was it possible that the Learned Lord could be taken by surprise in the case of a man who had been 70 days in prison, of which the Learned Lord having communication with Scotland, must be supposed to have been acquainted? He had a right to suppose the Learned Lord perfectly acquainted with the case; nay more, he had before him the trial of Mr. Stuart, in which the Learned Lord had examined Mr. Spalding and others connected with the case. The Learned Lord was so cognizant of the fact of the case, that when Mr. Hope had instituted proceedings, he suspended the proceedings, and finally put a stop to them.”

The farther in, the deeper here, we are afraid. Appearances seem certainly rather against the Learned Lord. We are willing to believe that the more odious part of the proceedings are fairly chargeable, as he states to Mr. Hope; but how he could himself be ignorant of them, and unprepared (if he chose) to make the statement which he makes now, when he had to answer Mr. Abercromby's charges, is what we are afraid we shall never be able to comprehend.

It would have been far better for Ministers had they at once consented to the inquiry into a case “supported” as *The Scotsman* justly observes, “in its most important features by written documents, and which, for aught yet seen, is an instance of the foulest oppression that was ever practised in a Christian or civilized country.”

It would have been better for them to have at once shrunk from identifying themselves with the system of slander and calumny organised by their servants in Scotland, and to have abandoned the guilty to their fate, than first to attempt to screen them, and afterwards when they found the odium a little too formidable for them, to yield somewhat to the demands of justice. They ought to have seen that such a system of literary assassination as existed in Scotland, could never be tolerated in a civilized country. A number of individuals holding high official situations in Scotland, are named as parties suspected of conducting a trade in the vilest slander under the mask of a sham responsibility. The continuance of a system of this kind would be one of the greatest evils that could afflict a country; and whenever an exposure takes place, it ought to be turned to good account.—*Morning Chronicle*.

British Merchantmen Navigating the West Indian Seas.—Mr. CANNING brought before the House of Commons on the night of the 23d of July, some cases of horrible cruelty perpetrated by pirates on British merchantmen navigating the West Indian seas. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated, on the part of the petitioners one amongst other facts, which must be felt not a little galling to the pride of Englishmen, and we do therefore think reflecting no small degree of shame on the managers of the British navy, whether abroad or at home. It is, that while British merchantmen have been attacked, and our flag insulted, by these piratical wretches, without the least redress from the men of war of this country, the cruisers of the United States have, in various instances, seized upon the criminals, and given shelter to the commerce of Great Britain, abandoned by its own natural protec-

tors! So has it sometimes happened in the Mediterranean with- in the last eighteen months: Greek Christian fugitives, and British lives and property, have alike owed salvation to the national flag of France, when that of the far-famed Mistress of the Seas was no where to be seen. This is not the sort of protection which we have a right to demand. That the British merchant should be indebted to the maritime rivals of his country in both hemispheres, for that support which the Briton of former days was more accustomed to bestow on surrounding nations, than to accept from their generosity, is more than an injury to commerce—it is a loss of character and a deep disgrace. Sir G. COCKBURN, rising after Mr. CANNING, took the easy and humble path of confessing the mischiefs which that Right Honourable Gentleman had deplored, and describing as general those tricks and atrocities of the pirates which the Member for Liverpool had but referred to in a limited number of cases. We trust that a more creditable state of things will be brought about before the ensuing session of Parliament.

The Statue of Achilles.—If there be one thing more disgusting than another, it is when cant and affectation endeavour to pass for the virtues they assume. Specimens of this contemptible trickery we have recently seen, in the sickly nonsense which has been put forth by a Morning Paper, and its pre-eminently able correspondents, upon the subject of the statue which now adorns Hyde Park, in commemoration of the victories of Wellington. We can understand, and duly appreciate, the motives which induced another Morning Paper, after a caricature critique upon this splendid work of art, to conclude by calling the whole undertaking “nonsense.” The low malignity of feeling which the Journal in question has invariably manifested toward the illustrious hero whose deeds will form the brightest page in the future history of the period in which he lived, adequately explains the sneering contempt with which the scribbler expressed himself, when he had to mention the grand and classical memorial of those deeds. But the critics, of whom we are now complaining, are a set of twaddlers, who prate, and simper, and affect squeamish airs, because, forsooth, the statue does not wear breeches! “Oh! monstrous indelicacy!” they exclaim, “to make a man of brass, and not, at the same time, make a pair of brazen breeches for him! Was there ever any thing half so shocking, or half so odious?” One of these twaddlers vows and protests, that if the filthy fellow be not taken down, the doom of England, as a nation, is sealed and it will soon expire in its own degeneracy. Another twaddler is ready to faint at the bare thought of what may be the effect of such a work of art upon our fair countrywomen, and instantly launches forth into tenfold greater indecency than can be found in the imaginary offense against it, which he reprobates, in order to insult those noble-minded females of Great Britain, by whose patriotic munificence, worthy of the best days of Greece or Rome, this trophy has been erected. Why, what a libel is this upon the sex! What low and grovelling ideas must these purrulent critics, (whose own imaginations are as “foul as Vulcan's stithy,”) entertain of the women of England! They must fancy every female mind polluted with the licentious thoughts that sully their own. They must ascribe to their wives, and daughters, and sisters, the lecherous impulses which sting themselves. We cannot enter into the argument which is raised by these puritans, without ourselves trespassing upon that decorum which we are reluctant to violate. Thus much, however, we must say—the modesty and chastity of a woman which can be really shocked or endangered by gazing upon a statue, may, perchance, be worth preserving; but it must be done, if done at all, with infinite trouble. They must be of the same ticklish kind as a man's honesty which begins to melt out of him—the moment he sees any thing which he thinks he can steal. Where that is the case, a work of art, of any description, can only make secret impurity ferment into open wantonness; but true virtue undergoes no such change. We trust, however, we shall hear no more cant upon this subject; no more appeals in behalf of spurious modesty, and mock delicacy.—*Courier*.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1823.

Colonel WOOD gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would move certain resolutions relative to the law of settlement.

Mr. WALLACE brought up the report of the committee on foreign trade, which was ordered to be printed.

The East India Company's loan bill was read a third time, and passed; as were also the stage-coach duties bill, and the malt duties collection bill.

The Greenland fisheries bill passed through a committee; the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. WYNN presented a petition from Mr. Mitford, complained of a letter written by the Chief Baron O'Grady, in which his lordship charged the petitioner with having taken larger fees than he was by law entitled to, in his office of purse-bearer to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The petitioner prayed that he might be, allowed to prove the falsehood of this charge at the bar of the house.

THE LATE PROCEEDINGS IN SCOTLAND.

The LORD ADVOCATE rose to address the house, but we regret to say in so unequal a tone, that we were frequently unable to hear his observations. We state this in order to account for any appearance of want of connexion which our report may exhibit. The honourable and learned lord commenced by reminding the house, that the honourable and learned gentleman opposite (Mr. Abercromby) had on a former occasion made it a ground of complaint that a King's Advocate had been employed to conduct a prosecution for a private party in Scotland. He (the Lord Advocate) wished to show the house that it was quite usual for a King's Advocate to be employed for a private party upon receiving the concurrence of the Lord Advocate, and also that it was consonant to the uniform practice to issue this concurrence wherever it was demanded. In order to effect his object, he intended to submit a motion to the house for the production of the authority under which the Clerk of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland granted the concurrence. Before, however, he came to his motion, he wished to afford the honourable and learned gentleman opposite an opportunity of explaining some matters connected with the charges which he had lately brought before the house. The house must be aware, from circumstances which had lately occurred, that certain statements which were put forth by the honourable and learned member, had become the subject of discussion, and it had been shown that many points of those statements were inaccurate. He (the Lord Advocate) had occasion to know that in Scotland it had been thought singular that these statements should have been made, and he being in his place should not have exposed them. He would now state the reason why he had not done so. It was because he was ignorant that charges were to be brought forward reflecting on other individuals; and he must say that the course which the honourable and learned member pursued was calculated to mislead him upon that point. He begged the house to understand that he, for his own part, did not prefer any complaint against the honourable and learned member. He was aware that the honourable and learned gentleman had had a difficult and important task to perform. Why the honourable and learned gentleman undertook this task, he (the Lord Advocate) could not even now understand; but when he had undertaken it, he was fully sensible of all its difficulty and importance. The learned lord here alluded to the proceedings against Mr. Borthwick, and, as we understood, stated, that if his advice had been followed, those proceedings never would have been instituted. Mr. Hope, however, having been of opinion that there was sufficient criminality in the conduct of Borthwick to justify a public prosecution, had done no more than his duty in taking measures to institute that proceeding. It had been charged that the proceedings against Borthwick were only undertaken for the purpose of prejudicing the case of Mr. Stuart. He trusted that the house would be satisfied, from the explanation which he had already given, that so far from having countenanced any measures which would tend to the prejudice of Mr. Stuart, he (the Lord Advocate) had been actuated by a wish to serve that gentleman. He would repeat, that with regard to himself he had no complaint to make against the hon. and learned gentleman; but he felt it his duty to declare, that his (Mr. Abercromby's) conduct, with respect to the other crown lawyers of Scotland, had been not only at variance with the courtesy usually observed among gentlemen, but also in contradiction to all fairness and justice. Let it not be supposed from any thing which he had said; that he meant to argue that the conduct of a public officer was not a fit subject for investigation in that house. All he contended for was this—that the honourable and learned gent. ought to have given notice to the individuals whom he had accused, not merely of error in the execution of their duty, but even of grave offences, of his intention to bring forward such

charges, in order that they might have had an opportunity of furnishing him (the Lord Advocate) with a case proper to weaken the impression which the uncontradicted statements of the honourable and learned gentleman were calculated to make. This, however, had not been the course pursued by the honourable and learned member. On the 4th of April, the honourable and learned member first gave an indefinite notice of a motion for inquiry; this notice he afterwards withdrew, and fixed for the 20th of June. He (the Lord Advocate) left town to attend his duties in Scotland, after this notice was withdrawn, but returned to town before the 20th of June, when he found that the motion was again postponed to the 25th of June, but he perceived that the notice was still penned in the same words in which it was originally drawn up. On the 25th, the honourable and learned gentleman submitted a motion which embraced the whole question of Borthwick, about which no notice had been given. The resolution of the honourable and learned gentleman also referred to four law officers of the crown in Scotland, who, before the motion was submitted, had not the most distant idea that their conduct would become the subject of discussion in that house. He did not know the hon. gent. had assumed that he (the Lord Advocate) knew anything respecting Mr. Borthwick. The hon. and learned gent. had made a powerful impression when he detailed the circumstances attending the 70 days' confinement of Mr. Borthwick. Now he declared to God that at the time the hon. and learned gent. brought forward his motion he was totally unacquainted with any of those circumstances. The consequence was, that he made a very unsatisfactory reply to the powerful statement put forth by the hon. and learned gentleman. He wished the hon. and learned gentleman to state why he had not given him an opportunity of making himself acquainted with those circumstances, instead of placing him under the necessity of pleading ignorance upon the subject. He had felt it to be his duty to submit these observations to the house. Himself and his friends had been charged with having tainted their official conduct by political prejudices. When their conduct came to be investigated, if it should appear to have been improper they would receive the censure which it deserved; but if, on the other hand, it should appear to have been blameless, he trusted that they would receive that honourable acquittal to which they were justly entitled. (hear) The learned lord concluded with moving "that there be laid before the house a copy of the authority by which the Clerk of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland is empowered to grant concurrences of the Lord Advocate in cases of public prosecutions, at the instance of private parties, and also an account of the period during which this authority had been exercised."

Mr. ABERCROMBY observed, that nothing could be more painful to him than to address the house upon the subject to which their attention had been called at the present moment, when it did not appear that any useful or practical result could follow from it. He was sure that the house would agree with him that he had stood in a very peculiar situation since he had brought forward the question to which reference had been made. Many things had happened to him since he had appeared in the character of a public accuser, which never had happened to any other member before. Among the various novelties which had occurred, he believed this was the first time that the honourable gentleman who filled the chair, or any of his predecessors, had witnessed an instance in which an honourable and learned member, after having had the fullest opportunity of stating whatever he thought material to his case, had come down to the house at the close of the session with a supplementary speech in which he distinctly arraigned the motives of another member. He would here state that he had no objection to the motion of the learned lord; nor was he unwilling that the learned lord should obtain every thing which he might think had any bearing upon the subject matter. All that he (Mr. Abercromby) desired was a full and fair inquiry; and he cared not how that was brought about. He had abtained yesterday from bringing forward the motion of which he had previously given notice, because he had been given to understand that it would be opposed, and he did not wish to waste the time of the house in an unprofitable discussion. Another reason which had operated to prevent him from submitting the motion was, the conviction which he entertained that the circumstances of the case never could be fully investigated except in a committee. But after what had fallen from the noble lord, it was essential to state, as clearly as he could, the course which he pursued on a former occasion, and which he would maintain was the only plain, direct, and manly course that could have been adopted. He had given notice that he intended to bring into question the conduct of the Lord Advocate, in relation to the public press of Scotland. At that time he considered the subject one of great importance to that part of the kingdom, and circumstances occurred every day to confirm him in the conviction that it was so. The course which he followed on bringing forward the motion was this—he stated in detail, those facts which in his opinion connected the Lord Advocate and those acting under him with the public press; he stated the powers which were possessed by the learned lord and his deputies, and he showed the influence which those powers procured for them in Scotland, and how necessary it was that such influence should be directed to a good

PARLIAMENTARY.

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and. These were all facts. He had yet to learn that it was necessary for a person who placed himself in the situation of an accuser to know both sides of the question. (Hear, hear.) He considered it unnecessary. He had, however, taken considerable pains to inform himself of the facts which he had stated. He mentioned the names of the witnesses whom he proposed to examine, and he said that he was ready to proceed to inquiry the next day, if the motion were agreed to. All that he asked by his motion was, not that the house should pronounce any human being guilty, but only that it should institute an inquiry, the result of which might be the total acquittal of the individuals accused. He was still of opinion that he had stated a *prima facie* case, sufficiently strong to warrant him in calling upon the house to proceed to a full investigation of the subject. He felt that he had acted rightly, and he would, if occasion offered, conduct himself in the same manner again, and no human being had a right to arraign his motives; if in such a case he were to conduct himself improperly, he knew the peril at which he should do it. It would be upon his own single and individual responsibility, because he knew the course which would be adopted towards any individual who might appear in that house as an accuser. (Hear, hear.) He now knew, from practical experience, the situation in which a public accuser was placed, but from that he did not shrink. (Hear, hear.) He appealed to the house whether he had not all along contended that the learned lord was the person constitutionally responsible for all that had taken place. He (Mr. Abercromby) had raised one question—namely, to what degree the individuals charged might be involved in the transactions which he brought under the notice of the house; and another question was raised by the learned lord, in endeavouring to shift the criminality from himself and to throw it upon his deputies. The learned lord ultimately declared that he would hold himself responsible for all that had been done. He (Mr. Abercromby) had never blamed any person but the learned lord on account of the proceedings in Mr. Northwick's case. He had only mentioned Mr. Hope's name when it became necessary to speak of the transactions at Glasgow. The learned lord said he had been taken by surprise by the statement which he (Mr. Abercromby) had made of the proceedings against Northwick. Good God! he should have expected any man in the world to have made such a declaration rather than the learned lord. Here was a man confined in a prison in Scotland for 70 days, and the Lord Advocate said he knew nothing about it. There existed no obstruction to a speedy transfer of intelligence from Edinburgh, and therefore he was justified in assuming that the learned lord was acquainted with the whole case, it being matter of such notoriety. Nay, he recollected that in the indictment against Mr. Stuart the whole of the proceedings at Glasgow were introduced, and the learned lord examined Mr. Spalding and other witnesses upon that trial. It appeared that learned lord not only knew all the circumstances of Northwick's case, but was so well cognizant of them, that after Mr. Hope had instituted proceedings against that individual, the learned lord postponed, and finally arrested the progress of the prosecution. After this, was the noble lord to come down to the house and arraign his motives? (The Lord Advocate denied that he had impugned the motives of Mr. Abercromby.) If the learned lord did not mean to arraign his motives when he said that he had acted unjustly and unfairly, he was at a loss to know what he did mean. He felt that his conduct did not deserve such a censure. He had endeavoured to show that the case of Northwick had grown out of the connexion which subsisted between the learned lord and his deputies and the public press in Scotland. He entertained the same opinion on this point still; and an opportunity would occur, when he would support it by facts which he had in his possession when he brought forward his motion, but had abstained from producing, and which would enable the house to judge of the temper and fairness with which he had stated his case, as well as of the temper and fairness which the learned lord had exhibited towards him upon the present occasion. Before he sat down he would observe, that during the course of his speech on a former evening, he had mentioned the names of as few individuals as possible, he did not recollect that he mentioned the name of Mr. Menzies at all; but allowing that he did, in addition to that he stated the names of only Mr. Hope, Mr. McLean, Mr. Cheshire (we think the learned gentleman said) Mr. Nimmo, and Mr. Stevenson. Now he appealed to the house whether it was practicable for a person to state a case, which it took three hours to open, without mentioning at least as many names as those he had enumerated? (Hear, hear.)

The LORD ADVOCATE explained, that he did not complain of the round set of the honourable and learned member with regard to himself, but he was still of opinion that he ought to have given notice of his intention to avoid any upon the conduct of other gentlemen.

Mr. PEEL begged to state, in reference to what had fallen from the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Abercromby), relative to the withdrawing of his notice of motion, which stood for last night, that he (Mr. Peel) had given notice of his intention to oppose that motion upon grounds totally unconnected with the circumstances of the case which

the honourable and learned member had brought under the notice of the house.

Mr. ABERCROMBY declared himself perfectly satisfied with the reasons which would have induced the right hon. gentleman to oppose his motion.

The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from Mr. John Hay, formerly a merchant at Leith, detailing a number of grievances arising out of a cause he instituted in the court of session regarding the property of some minors. The hon. member went at some length into the contents of the petition, dwelling particularly upon the severe imprisonment. Mr. Hay had suffered for a contempt. He also observed upon the fact that the Lord President Hope had commanded a volunteer corps.

The petition having been brought up and read,

The LORD ADVOCATE entered into a justification of the proceedings of the court in Scotland, contending that what Mr. Hay had suffered was by its unanimous decision.

Mr. PEEL assured the hon. member for Montrose, that if the Lord President Hope had once been colonel of a regiment of volunteers, he was no longer; for some time since the services of that corps were not considered any longer necessary.

INDEPENDENCE OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. LENNARD, in rising to bring forward his motion, called the attention of the house first to the great importance of the subject. As it was desirable that Parliament, in its consideration of the question, should be aided by the knowledge of what was passing immediately with respect to it, he should move for the production of all correspondence between his Majesty's Government and the agents of Columbia. He did this in order that the house might be informed as to what demands of recognition might have been made by Columbia, and as to the manner in which those demands had been treated by England—whether entertained or rejected. He could not see that the success of such a motion could in any way interfere in the negotiations existing between Spain and this country; still less could he anticipate any objection to his proposal upon the slight ground that, in the present state of the affair, it would be irregular for parliament to interfere. In coming, however, upon (the merits, to the question of Columbian independence, he would not (the honourable member continued) enter into any details as to the course of the South American contest. The result of the struggle, every one knew, was this:—Spain, late the tyrant of 25,000,000 of men in that country, was now completely expelled from the scene of her oppressions; it was true indeed that one fortress in Columbia did still remain un-subdued; but the free Government had the means of reducing it at pleasure, and were only waiting an inevitable capitulation in order to spare as much as possible the unnecessary effusion of blood. Columbia was the first of the free states, let it be remembered, which had established a liberal and an independent constitution. The abolition of slavery, the freedom of the press, universal toleration, and a representative system of Govt.—these were the leading features of the constitution of Columbia; and were they not such as to entitle her to the approbation of her fellow nations? In cases similar to the present, difficulties sometimes might have been found; but in the present question, taking it with all its circumstances, there could be no difficulty whatever. This was no acknowledgement of a struggle for independence—no recognition of the rights of a people who might be subdued and thrown again into bondage to-morrow—no question of assisting colonies who were in rebellion against their parent state; the Columbians had already established their independence; there was not the slightest prospect that Spain, weakened as she was by internal dissension, would ever be able again to disturb it. The government of Columbia was already independent *de facto*; and by delaying to acknowledge her title to independence, we injured her interests, and our own reputation. The right of one country to recognize independence acquired by revolution in another, stood beyond all dispute. England herself had exercised the right not long ago, by acknowledging the revolutionary Government of France. In fact, we had virtually acknowledged the independence of Columbia. We had acknowledged it by the commerce which we had carried on with her; and it would not be very creditable to the character of England, to have it said that she did justice in the case, only where she was interested in doing it. Let the house see that England was not outdone in generosity and liberal feeling by other nations. America had already acknowledged the independence of Columbia. The reasons for that measure, as they were detailed in the state paper of Mr. Adams, appeared to him (Mr. Lennard) unanswerable; but he regretted that in so honourable a course, America should have been allowed to take the lead of us. When gentlemen recurred to our feeling towards old Spain in this measure, let them remember what course Spain had taken as to England in her struggle with her American colonies: Had she set the example of any nice forbearance to

us? And there were other circumstances which, as he (Mr. Lennard) thought, gave the South American colonies a peculiar claim upon England for the recognition of their rights. This country, in point of fact, had urged on the colonies to the attainment of the rights and liberties which they now possessed. In the year 1797 the governors of our West India possessions had been instructed to excite the South American states to throw off the yoke of Spain; and those states had only now adopted that advice which they were too weak to adopt at the precise time when it was first urged to them. Nor would he confine himself to the mere question of justice; let the house see how England was, in truth, interested in the decision of the present question. Columbia had published a proclamation declaring that no country should share her commerce which refused to admit her independence. Those who had attended the late meeting at the City of London Tavern must have seen what the feelings of the mercantile interest were upon the subject. He (Mr. Lennard) thought that, both for the sake of this country and of Columbia, Government was bound to come to a speedy decision; and he therefore should sit down by proposing to the house—that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that copies may be laid before Parliament of all correspondence between Mr. Zoa or other Agents of the Columbian Government and his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, or the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in England, with respect to the right of the Columbian Government to be recognized as independent.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY thought that upon a motion like the present, the house could not enter into a discussion of the general question, and was something surprised at the latitude and depth to which some of the observations of the hon. mover had proceeded. It was not the custom to lay before the house proceedings which had not arrived at any result; and parliament would be placing itself in a rather embarrassing situation, if it interfered with arrangements in the stage of those in question, and took upon itself a responsibility which regularly belonged to government. His Majesty's ministers had never refused to entertain any agents of what was called the Columbian Government, although such person had not been received officially; and the representations of such agents had been discussed by Government, and made the subject of communication with Spain. He (the noble marquis) did not mean to assert that our treaties with Spain bound us in every possible new situation which might arise in the world; but so, on the other hand, he must distinctly protest against England's being biased by the example of any other country. For the documents moved for, they were already public; but it would be impossible for him (Lord Londonderry) to make the general subject intelligible to the house at the present moment. He for his own part, would never regulate the conduct of England towards Spain now, by what had been the conduct of Spain towards England under a similar emergency. He would make Spain feel her misconduct, if she had misconducted herself, by measures of liberality, and not by measures of retaliation. He trusted that the house had not seen any thing in the conduct of ministers which should make them unworthy of its confidence upon the present occasion. There had been every desire upon the part of Government to cultivate good understanding and friendly intercourse with the provinces of South America. Every right of real value, as regarded their ships and their commerce especially, had been conceded to them; and upon measures of that character, Spain could have no right to interfere with this country. As long as South America continued *de facto* a Government, so long was England entitled to cultivate *de facto* a friendly feeling and communication with her. Whether it would be advisable at the present moment to establish formal diplomatic arrangements with that country, became another question; and he doubted whether the facts of the case were sufficiently within the possession of the hon. mover (Mr. Lennard) to enable him to arrive at a just conclusion upon the point. It would be better, he submitted for the house not to interfere until the matter arrived at such a stage as would enable the honourable member opposite to advise some definite proceeding in it—better for the house not to call for information until it was prepared to adopt some course upon that information when received. The noble marquis, after repeating that ministers were disposed to pay every requisite attention to the situation of the South American provinces, sat down by intimating that he should oppose the motion.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH thought it very fair to make a motion like the present, in order to give the house an opportunity of expressing its feeling upon the particular subject; and such motions had, within his knowledge, been attended by very beneficial results. The hon. mover (Mr. Lennard) meant neither to impeach the conduct of ministers, nor to fetter them as to details, nor to put upon the house that responsibility which properly attached to them; but the questions for consideration were simply these—Would it be convenient for England to recognize the independence of Spanish South America? and would such a recognition by England be any violation of the rights of Spain? Surely neither of these questions could be connected with any secrets of state. There was a wide distinction between recognising independence in

colonies which had been our own, and admitting it in states over which we had never held any control. There was nothing new in what was now proposed; he would cite instances in which England had acknowledged the independence of states which had emancipated themselves from the Spanish Government. He would instance the case of the celebrated revolution of Portugal, when the Duke of Braganza was declared King of that country. This took place in December, 1640. In January, 1641, the Cortes assembled and declared the Duke King, and issued orders that the declaration should be communicated to foreign nations. Now what was the conduct of England on that occasion? In Jan., 1642, a treaty, not merely of recognition, but a treaty of amity, was signed between Charles I. and King John IV., and this without a rupture of the friendly relations between England and Spain. He would now proceed to another and a more memorable instance—the remarkable revolt of the United provinces of the Netherlands from the authority of Spain in 1566. They had, it was unnecessary to say, revolted against the bigotted dominion of the Spanish government, and in their declaration published soon after, they stated that Spain had, by her system of misrule, forfeited all title to the government of the provinces. What was the conduct of England on that occasion? He would pass over the alliances of the provinces with France and other states, and even the conduct of England towards them during her war with Spain; but he would refer to the conduct of England when she had concluded a peace with Spain. While the treaty of peace was in agitation between James I. and Philip III., a communication was made from the English government to that of the United Provinces, intimating that nothing would be done by her against their interests which it was the object of Spain to oppose. It further appeared from Sir Ralph Winwood's papers, that the minister of Spain, in the communications respecting the treaty, always styled the United Provinces as rebels against Spain. Notwithstanding this, the treaty was concluded, and Sir R. Winwood was sent to the United Provinces as the representative of the British Court. But this never interrupted the amity between the government of Spain and this country. It might perhaps be said, that Spain had then no chance of recovering her authority over the revolted provinces. To this he would reply, that Spain was never in a better condition to re-assert her authority than when she had concluded the peace with England. She had at the time a powerful army under the command of an experienced general, and was in every other respect more powerful than during the war. These instances completely showed, that according to the practice of nations, one Government might continue in relations of strict amity with another, and at the same time recognise the Government of provinces which had revolted from it. The case of Portugal and the United Provinces of the Netherlands were, he conceived, unanswerable in this respect. But the recognition of the independent provinces of South America was not sought for to support any one of them against the power of the mother country. That would make it quite another question. It was sought for in order to support the interests of the subjects of this country. It was very unlike the case in which France had given her support to the provinces of North America when they threw off allegiance to England. That was an instance of decided hostility to England, and was considered as such by England. No treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was required here. Nothing to guarantee the newly acquired independence of the South American provinces was sought for. All that was asked was a treaty of amity, by which the persons and commercial interests of the subjects of England might be assured of equal protection in those provinces, which would be accorded to the subjects of states in amity with them. The subjects of England had a right to demand from their government that they should not be in a worse situation in their intercourse with those states, than the subjects of other powers, which they must be as long as we refused to recognize them as independent. (Ayer.) What was there, he would ask, which should prevent our recognizing the states of South America at the present moment? It was now three years since Spain had been able to send out a ship or a man to support her authority in those provinces. How long must we remain patient—how long must our great commercial interests be put to inconvenience and risk before this recognition was admitted? It was now quite a different case with respect to Spain, from those which he had noticed of our conduct in the case of Portugal and the United Provinces of the Netherlands; and if our recognition of the independence of those Powers had not interrupted our friendly relations with Spain, at a time when she was in a situation to attempt the recovery of her lost dominion, he would ask why should those relations be now interrupted by our recognition of the South American States, when Spain had not influence over an acre of land there, and when she was in no situation by which that influence could possibly be regained? God forbid that he should wish to take advantage of her weakness? but when she could not recover her authority, it would be no injury that we should recognize those who had wrested it from her. The case was different from that of the recognition of a dispossessed prince or government. That would be

at all times injurious to the possessions of the power. This was the case when the son of James II. was recognized by France. It was a wanton insult to this country, because France thus intruded herself as a judge, in a case where she had no right to interfere. But a recognition of a power in possession was quite another question, for it might be necessary for the benefit of the subjects of the country. France sent ambassadors to the court of Cromwell, but that was not considered as deciding the question between Charles II. and the English Government. France afterwards sent an ambassador to congratulate Charles on his restoration, but she was not then accused of acting unjustly towards that monarch, by having recognized the authority of Cromwell. Having, as he trusted, shown from reason and usage, that the recognition of a revolted state, was a step which ought not to interrupt the friendly relations with the country from which it separated, he would come to view the question in another point. He might be asked what inconvenience could result to our commercial interests, if we did not now take the step which he conceived as just? He would leave it to men more conversant with commerce to enter into this part of the question; but he could not avoid saying, that by the establishment of friendly relations with the independent governments of America we should effectually prevent the inconvenience complained of by the merchants of Liverpool. If we had agents in those states, it would be very easy to know the difference between ships sent out with letters of marque and those which were pirates. Our commerce would be effectually protected, because those governments would have an interest nearly equal to our own in preventing such piratical attacks upon our property. They had, in fact, offered to assist us in this object; and for what were we to refuse this? To wait until the fashion which had been adopted on other occasions allowed Spain to recognise the independence of South America. She had, the house should bear in mind, taken 67 years to consider before she recognized the independence of the United Provinces of the Netherlands; and were we to wait for a similar length of time, subjecting our commerce in the interim to such ruinous inconvenience, till Spain, who had not a ship nor a man to support her claim, should finally give it up? He would not dwell upon the argument that those provinces might shut their ports against our commerce, because it would be said that that would be against their own interests; but he wished that more enlightened nations had set them the example of attending more to what was their best interests; (hear, hear); but he wished to impress upon the house that nations like these, just emerging from a civil war of 16 or 12 years' duration, with a knowledge that we not only had not done anything to support, but on the contrary had been hostile to their attempts—that we had passed the foreign enlistment bill, which could operate only against them—that we had considered them as of such evil character as not to wish to be seen in their company, and only spoke to them when it was our convenience—nations whose feelings must be rather hostile from such recollection, and acting under the excitement of a powerful rival, might be induced to come to a decision altogether prohibiting our commerce. And again he would ask, for what were we to be exposed to this risk? Because, forsooth, we were to wait until Spain, who had heretofore taken sixty-seven years to come to her senses, might think proper to give up an exploded claim. (hear, hear.) He had heard the noble lord (Londonderry's) statement about a demand of an explanation from Spain respecting the condemnation of one of the merchant ships at Porto Rico. We might as well talk of getting satisfaction on the subject from the Emperor of China. Such an attempt, when we had an easy and open mode of prevention before us, was preferring forms to substance,—it was, as Mr. Burke had once said, "like preferring the ruffles and the frill to the shirt. Spain had no means of giving satisfaction, for she possessed no authority or influence in those seas where our commerce was endangered. Besides, such an application to Spain would only weaken the effect of any future negotiations with the provinces, and thus frustrate our own object. The noble lord, who must know the value of temper and urbanity in diplomatic negotiations, must be aware that the want of them in the present case would be only subjecting our merchants to many inconveniences and oppressions. For these reasons, he thought his hon. friend was entitled to the thanks of the country for having brought this subject forward, and he hoped it would receive the support of those who were so honourably interested on the occasion—he meant the commercial body in that house. He trusted that by a manifestation of the sense of Parliament on this important question, ministers might be drawn from their error, and induced to view the subject in that sense which justice and sound policy would dictate. (hear, hear.)

Sir R. WILSON wished to ask a question of the noble lord, but he would first observe, that whilst we viewed with delight the glorious exertions of that great man (Bolivar) whose patriotic achievements gave him so just a claim to the title of the liberator of his country, we ought not to forget the heroic struggle which the people of Spain had made for their own liberties. (hear, hear.) The question which he wished to ask was, whether the question of South American independence was

clearly a British question, or fettered in any way by the treaties with the other powers which we had entered into at Aix-la-Chapelle?

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said the whole was purely a British question uninfluenced by foreign powers, and resting only upon the law of nations, and the character of generosity and prudence which he trusted this country would ever maintain. (hear.)

Dr. LUSHINGTON said he had some time ago brought under discussion a question respecting a correspondence said to have taken place between the Government of Buenos Ayres, having for its object an offer on the part of France, that if a Prince of the House of Bourbon were placed over the Government of those provinces, France would employ her shipping and troops to support them against any claim of Spain or England. The noble lord had then said that representations on the subject would be made to the Court of France. Now, if any such representation had been made, it was high time that the house and the country should be put in possession of the result.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY replied, but in so very low a tone, that we could scarcely hear him in the gallery. We understood his lordship to say, that the question had arisen from some documents discovered at Buenos Ayres—that a representation had been made to the Government of France on the subject; and that France did not (we think) admit the correspondence.

Mr. MARRYAT complained of the inconvenience and risk to which our commerce with South America was put by the frequent detention, and sometimes the plundering, of British vessels by the Chilean fleet, under the command of a British subject. Vessels going to Lima were thus frequently detained and plundered. When redress was sought for, the parties were referred to the Admiral, but from that source no redress was obtained. Now the case was quite different with respect to the ships of America. When an American vessel was on one occasion taken by a cruiser, an American frigate went in and brought her out of port in the face of day; but the spoliation of our ships was suffered even in sight of English ships of war. This was one evil effect of our having no regular communications with those provinces. If we had recognized agents there, this would be avoided. He trusted that Government would take this important subject into their most serious consideration.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, that if the hon. member would name any particular case, he might be able to give him some explanation on the subject. There had been 16 or 17 cases in all, of the detention of vessels; but most of them had been returned. The question respecting some others was still pending. With respect to our not having resident agent at those ports, he would say, without meaning to undervalue diplomatic exertion, that the zeal and activity of our naval officers on those stations did not allow the interests of British commerce to suffer, and that there was no loss to it in consequence of the questions arising not being entangled in diplomacy.

Mr. MARRYAT said, that as chairman of the committee at Lloyd's he had sent the cases to the Admiralty.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said, that some time ago a South American cruiser was captured in a lawful way and brought into this country by one of our ships; but that an appeal was entered in the Admiralty court here, claiming the prize on behalf of the King of Spain, on the ground that she was a pirate. The claim was discussed; and, he was sorry to say, decided in favour of the alleged right of the King of Spain. He was sorry for it, because he thought it most unjust in principle.

Dr. PHILIMORE said the case was publicly argued, and (as we understood) the decision given against the captors on the ground of our neutrality, but certainly not on the personal claim of the Spanish Monarch.

Sir GEORGE COCKBURN said, that most of the property in the cases to which the honourable member (Marryat) had alluded, was covered as Spanish property. As to the impositions laid on the ships—he would say, that it was a tax imposed by the noble lord (Cochrane) who commanded the Chilean fleet—and he imposed it on the assumed right of a conqueror of the country. But this tax was in no case forced from the parties. It was levied conditionally: if the owners of the ships chose to trade to those ports, a certain sum was demanded; but they had the option of going away without paying, if they did not choose to trade there. It was however a great inconvenience, and had been remonstrated against with effect. The conduct of our naval officers on those stations, he maintained, was most proper. They had a very unpleasant duty. They would prefer appealing with their guns, rather than their tongues; but they forbore to interfere in a hostile manner, as their orders were to observe strict neutrality.

Strangers were now ordered to withdraw, and the house divided—

For the motion, 16 | Against it, 63 | Majority against it, 33.

—712—

On re-entering the gallery, we found Mr. BRODIE bringing up the report from the committee of supply.

Several resolutions were agreed to, without discussion. Upon that for granting 7,000l. to the Royal Society in Dublin.

Mr. HUME rose to enter his protest against this grant. The original objects for which this money had been granted were agriculture and the arts; but as they had recently been entirely neglected, he could not consent to grant money for any such purpose. He should, however, content himself at present with merely entering his protest against it.

The vote was then agreed to.

The other resolutions were then agreed to, without discussion; but upon the motion that bills be brought in pursuant to them.

Mr. W. SMITH said, that he should take that opportunity of making a few observations on the public defaulters. In the last 11 years the deficiency in the collection of the revenue of the post-office department in Great Britain and the colonies was only 9,000l. on an annual revenue of 1,300,000l., and the number of defaulters only 21; while in the post-office in Ireland, where there was only a 23d part of that revenue, or 55,000l., there was a deficiency of 19,000l., and ten times the number of defaulters. Upon the whole revenue of Great Britain and the colonies, the deficiency amounted to 200,000l.; whilst upon that of Ireland, which was only 2-17ths of that amount, the deficiency reached full half of that sum.

Mr. GOULBURN begged honourable gentlemen not to forget the different circumstances of the two countries, when they entered into comparisons of this nature. England was much more in advance than Ireland, in the collection of the revenue and the enforcements of its laws; and therefore it was unfair to make a comparison of its situation with Ireland, under such circumstances.

Mr. HUME contended that the state of Ireland had nothing to do with the argument. The money was lost in the hands of collectors appointed by government, and it was with the impropriety of such appointments that his hon. friend had found fault. He would now mention a circumstance which he should not perhaps have the opportunity of again mentioning during the present session. He had moved in the course of it for a return of all public defaulters; and the returns had been made and printed from all the offices except the ordnance and the war office. Those, he understood, had been made, but he had not seen them. The abstract of the volume which these returns formed, showed that in 10 years the amount of deficiency by defaulters amounted to 1,124,000l. and upwards; and this was a sum which he thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought immediately to look after. The deficiency arose from appointments where no proper securities were taken, and from allowing too great a balance to remain in the hands of the collectors. The hon. member then read the following abstract of the Parliamentary papers for which he had moved, exclusive of the ordnance and war office:—

Abstract of Parliamentary Paper, No. 327, of 1821.—Public Defaulters within 10 years.

Treasury—Mr. Chinnery's balance.....	£20,166 15 5½
Army Pay-office.....	3,220 14 3½
Barrack Office.....	1,799 16 4
Navy Pay ditto.....	28,122 6 6
Royal Marine Pay-office.....	3,083 15 3
Virtualing-office.....	3,468 7 9
Tax office.....	67,259 6 4½
Customs England.....	24,074 4 6½
Ditto Scotland.....	3,205 16 4½
Stamp-office.....	11,254 9 3½
Post ditto.....	11,595 17 0
Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts	482,111 5 0½
Colonial Audit-office.....	12,083 14 0
Lottery office.....	2,941 15 0
Woods, Forest, and Land Revenue-office....	1,451 15 1½
Auditors of the Land—England and Wales..	19,483 8 4½
Court of Exchequer—Scotland.....	13,221 7 0

IRELAND.

Tax office.....	27,525 9 4½
Excise.....	3,952 19 6
Stamp-office.....	51,746 8 3½
Post ditto.....	21,328 13 1½
Military Accounts.....	270,523 16 4½

£1,124,396 3 1

The bills were then ordered to be brought in pursuant to the resolutions.

The tithe leasing bill then went through a committee, in which the blanks were filled up, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at ONE O'CLOCK.

British Diplomacy.

Account of the Civil List Expenditure, in the Third Class, for Ministers, Consuls, and Diplomatic Expenses, exclusive of Charge for Messengers, Passage, &c. charged in England.

Heads.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary Expenses per 85 Geo. III. c. 45.	222,180	226,950	226,950	226,950	904,030
Extras paid from Civil Con- tingencies,	27,535	64,760	23,940	59,000	175,995
Special Missions,		18,367			18,367
Outfit of Ambassadors,	3,769	14,907	13,269	3,490	35,435
Presents to Foreign Mi- nisters,	2,283		24,765	9,344	36,392
Total,	257,180	325,987	265,024	299,457	1,147,648

Greeks.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Permit me, as an admirer of your impartial Journal (one of the few Papers in which liberal sentiments are now to be met with), to address to you a few observations, on a subject in which every man of humanity and general benevolence feels a common interest—I mean the present state of Greece. Can there be a heart so devoid of feeling, so callous to all the better impulses of our nature, as not to lament the present apparently forsaken condition of those men, who so valiantly defend the cause of freedom, and who, though sustaining with difficulty the unequal contest, yet sworn to submit to an unrelenting foe. It is, however, but too evident, that there are even in this country, men who can sacrifice on the altar of a mistaken policy, the real interests of their native land. The advantages which would accrue to Europe in general, and to Great Britain in particular, from the independence of Greece, have been demonstrated, by many able writers; but the Cabinets of Europe, generally speaking, seem to regard the present attempt of the Greeks to recover their freedom in the light of a criminal revolt against their legitimate rulers. What, I ask, are the crimes of the Greeks? Before they ventured to rear the standard of independence, had they not drained the cup of oppression to the very dregs? Had they not seen themselves, their wives and children, their all, at the mercy of every individual Turk, from the Sultan himself to the meanest Aga of a village? and now when (driven to desperation) they make an attempt to break their chains, they are denominated insurgents. That such sentiments should prevail at Vienna, or elsewhere on the Continent, is not, perhaps, surprising; I would, however, merely ask how it has happened that, in the British Parliament, so little has been said in behalf of the unhappy Greeks, now struggling for their existence? If we except a few hearty good wishes from the more vehement, and some finely rounded periods from the more eloquent advocates of liberty, nothing has been done. The great Council of the Nation contains many individuals worthy of respect and veneration; why then have they not (possessing the ability so to do) directed the thunder of indignant patriotism, against the moral guilt of those, who, while they have the power of restraining the oppressor, yet dare to continue silent spectators of the sacrifice of a Christian nation? Our statesmen have directed their utmost efforts to secure the entire abolition of the African Slave Trade, and they have done well. They have obtained the abolition of Christian slavery in Barbary: this also was an exertion in the cause of humanity deserving the approbation of every philanthropist; let them now exert the influence of this country to effect the liberation of Greece, and thus save from total destruction that interesting part of the most barbarous empire that ever existed in Europe. I wish not for war, Mr. Editor, but surely were Turkey, ignorant and besotted as she is, once convinced that Europe required the emancipation of the Greeks, she must accede to the demand, and thus avoid the alternative of the total ruin of her power. Should nothing, however, be done by Christian Europe in the cause of Grecian freedom, I cannot believe that despotism will ultimately triumph; No! we learn from the highest authority that Christianity shall at length universally prevail. The utmost efforts, therefore, of all those who uphold the tottering system of tyranny now prevailing in the East, will be of no effect, and will only succeed in procuring themselves a distinction in history which no friend of the human race would covet.

I beg pardon, Mr. Editor, for trespassing so long on your patience, and conclude with expressing a hope, that even in the present Session of Parliament, the enlightened advocates of liberty in both Houses will more powerfully exert their splendid talents in the cause of Greece, and thus become instrumental, under Providence, in promoting the liberation of that interesting country from the tyranny of the Infidel Crescent, and replacing her under the banner of the Cross. I remain, Mr. Editor,

T. R.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Marquess of Hastings.

A report prevailed very generally in Calcutta on Wednesday evening, that intelligence of the death of the Marquess of Hastings at sea, had arrived by the way of Ceylon; but being unable after all our enquiries, to trace this rumour to any satisfactory source, we believe it to have rested on no good foundation.

St. James's Church.

We are requested to announce, that, in compliance with an important suggestion lately offered, the Morning Service at St. James' Church, on the Wednesdays during Lent, will commence at nine o'clock.

Treatment of Colonies.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

My Letter on the "Treatment of Colonies," inserted in the JOURNAL of Monday, has produced a reply in the JOHN BULL of yesterday under the signature of JONATHAN. The writer seems to have just arrived in the country, or to affect purposely to be a stranger to what is going on around him; for in no other way can I account for the griffage he evinces. He commences with a highly wrought exordium composed of "Volcanic ingredients," "tempests," "hurricanes," and other such materials; which might have suited the meridian of Madrid, or Constantinople, but are here but the "baseless fabric of vision." As before observed, "we are a peaceful people, living in the midst of profound tranquillity, and for many years past accustomed to the mild control of British Law, to which we looked up for the protection of our lives and property from injury and spoliation."

While India thus reposed in the bosom of Peace, the great work of moral and political improvement was silently going on, powerfully promoted by the operation of a Free Press, the efficacy of this engine being pre-eminently aided by the exertions of one individual. The whole British Public in India, with hardly any exception, bore unanimous testimony to the utility of his labours, not that they considered him exempt from imperfection; but because, in spite of all the charges, even his bitterest enemies could conjure up against him, they regarded him, as a Public Benefactor, deserving the support of every honest man.

I quoted the speech of Sir James Mackintosh to show that it was the opinion of this great Statesman, as it is certainly mine, that the feelings of Colonies of European origin should not be disregarded; that "no attempt should be made to restrain them by coercion and terror; whereby we only accelerate what we wish to prevent, and render adverse what might be amicable." The summary banishment of an individual without trial—whom therefore as a Briton, I am bound to pronounce innocent; for (thanks be to God!) our Laws (like those of the Romans) condemn no man until they hear him—the summary banishment, I say, of an innocent individual, I consider a part of that system of "coercion and terror"—which Sir James Mackintosh condemns. The denial to British-born subjects, of an equality of rights with those of any other origin, I think a disregard of the feelings and wishes of the former: as a Briton I speak my own feelings: if my countrymen feel otherwise than I do, in their minds I stand convicted of error.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH farther saith, "their feelings and wishes, their opinions and inclinations, we are bound to consult for two reasons—1st, because it is essential to their happiness; 2dly because it is essential to the security of our authority." "The most absolute monarch on earth (it is added) if by miracle he should be enlightened with reason and a regard to common sense, would not neglect this duty." JONATHAN says it is one thing to quote and another to apply: In this I agree with him, and having quoted the above, leave the application to others, if by miracle there be any head to which the cap will fit.

As in my former Letter, I argue the matter in a public point of view; the sacrifice of Mr. Buckingham by an exertion of the Sovereign Will being of infinitely less importance than the attempt to wrest the Freedom of the Press out of the hands of the British community. JONATHAN probably considers the Journalist's property and prospects fair game, and may bring a few, like himself, to rejoice at seeing him hunted down and crushed, whether guilty or innocent; but JONATHAN will never succeed in convincing the British-born community in India, that he canse they have left their own country, and settled in this, they are unworthy to enjoy the liberty of thought and of speech; and of publishing their ideas to each other, subject only to the control of Law. JONATHAN will never be able to convince Englishmen that they are worse than Hottentots and unft to enjoy the same privileges which even the Pariahs and Outcasts do. He can never convince me that because I was born in the United Kingdom, I am a dangerous man and an Enemy to the Government: on the contrary, my all—my life and fortune and the lives and fortunes of my countrymen—depend on its stability, and it is therefore I wish to see its powerful auxiliary—the Press—entrusted to the hands of Englishmen; because it is not only essential to their happiness as observed by Sir James Mackintosh, but must secure that intellectual superiority which is acknowledged to be the basis and cement of our power.

Although to my regret that wish be for a season denied, I still rejoice to see one Journal thereby placed on the strong foundation of British Law, subject only to the control of a Judge and a Jury of Englishmen; and while this channel for the diffusion of truth remains open, I shall avail myself of it, and exercise, in the only way left, the invaluable privilege of declaring my honest sentiments.

A BRITON.

The Bellowers.

And in your Ing, Most Reverend James,
To hear ye roar and howle,
Few men o' sense will doubt your claims
To rank among the howle.—HUMS.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The Advocates for Arbitrary Power would do well to recollect at the present moment, that whatever they may themselves have, the Indian Public have the feelings of Men and not of Brutes. This consideration would restrain the expression of sentiments only worthy of the four-footed Tribes. The Editor of the BULL has long ago acquired a sort of negative fame for the excessive absurdity of his notices to Correspondents, but the following deserves to be recorded as a signal proof that his heart is infinitely worse than his head.

"Notice to Correspondents.—A Correspondent wishing to relieve us from our embarrassment in regard to a proper name for those whom we cannot dignify with the name of Whigs, and who cannot justly be called Reformers, suggests the term Growlers: to this we object because there is something too John Bullish in it for them—we rather think they should be designated the Querulists, since they are always complaining without knowing for what."—John Bull of Wednesday.

Now, if even in the capital of Turkey, an Individual who has offended no law—were banished from the country without Judge or Jury, or any other form of justice,—forced at a few days warning to dispose of his property, or entrust it to the care of strangers—and leave what is more precious still, his reputation, to the mercy of his enemies—would any but a literal BULL or an abject Slave, say there was nothing to complain of? that people were always complaining WITHOUT KNOWING WHAT FOR? Can such an insult to right feeling and common sense be tolerated in a society of Englishmen? Will they suffer it to be said that this is the representative of British character? Will they acknowledge sentiments that would disgrace a Turkish slave? Although the BULL is anxious to place the yoke of Arbitrary Power upon his own neck, he must not expect the Public to descend to a condition with the beasts of the field, that they may

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grow up with him "like calves of the stall" fed on the vile wages of political subserviency. There are many thousands in Israel, who never have and never will bow down the knee to this Golden Calf, the enemies of a Free Press have set up. If you are at a loss for a name to bestow on the few debased Idolators who have made it the shrine of their worship—I would suggest that of the "Bellowsers" or the "Lowens,"—if either be low enough for the Tribe.

BRITANNICUS.

Statue and Equestrian Painting.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

With all due deference to the venerable character of the Reverend Divine and Secretary to the committee for receiving the funds destined for the completion of the memorial voted to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings; believe me Mr. Editor, the Committee has chosen the wrong person altogether to fill this Secretaryship; for take my honest word for it, as long as the name of any of the inimical Bs. or the friends to the said Bs. appear conjoined with the other members of that highly respectable committee, the Public will be so strongly biased against the concern, that I doubt whether one, let alone two of the memorials voted to our late beloved Governor General will ever be completed; or if it be, the Committee will probably have to come down with the better half of it themselves.

I am, &c.

On the River, Feb. 1823.

SCRUTATOR.

Deportation.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

The Advocates of SUMMARY TRANSMISSION, not satiated with the *Deportation* of Mr. Buckingham from India, for the offence of having indulged in a little pleasantry on the nomination of the Reverend Doctor Bryce to the situation of Clerk to the Stationary Committee; appear now to be laboring, how they may obtain your *Banishment* from the soil that gave you birth: at least, they have already thrown out a broad hint, that the Governor General may expel you from your Native Country—"if your departure be considered politically expedient;" and that, too, without a judicial process in the Supreme Court. I think, I can see through their plans. They are desirous of engaging you in a controversy, in which they disingenuously connect the Government with themselves; and gradually, so to irritate you, as to make you commit yourself, to your detriment: and thus to give, as they suppose, the final blow to the Liberty of the Press in India. But I hope you have discrimination enough to perceive this: and that you will, as well for yourself, as for the Freedom of the Press, make your replies and strictures in decorous and measured language. By your stepping forward to conduct the JOURNAL, these writers find their object in crushing it is *totò*, completely defeated; and, consequently, in respect to the system of oppression and misrule, which they so much admire, that—*Carthago delendum est!*—the step taken against Mr. Buckingham, was the very worst, for them, which could have been adopted: now the business is, and will be put to an issue, which never was contemplated before; and your predecessor will so be able to put his case, when he reaches England, to the Authorities there, as that his successful and triumphant return to Calcutta may be predicted with a degree of certainty. The times, in which a *Hastings* and a *Wellesley* took extraordinary measures against Europeans in India, have long since gone by. In days of ignorance, the British Legislature winked at the proceedings of the Company's Governments; but now an imperious necessity is laid on them, to open their eyes; or, as I said before, *Carthago delendum est!* India is not, what it was, sixty years ago: nor will it be, what it now is, some ten years hence. I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in advising you; and believe me, a sincere friend to you and the JOURNAL.

February 18, 1823.

ANTI-DESPOT.

Bad Precedents.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

The commotion, which at present agitates all ranks of society in this great city, is well calculated to afford much matter of speculation, and no doubt will be the topic of much altercation to the partisans of both sides, as well here as in Europe. Whether we view it in the great political question it involves, or for the variety of sentiment and feeling it has called forth, it is certainly one of the most interesting occurrences, that for a long period, has presented itself to the notice of the Indian Public.

As a political question, it is one of vital importance to all Europeans resident within the Company's domains. That such an authority should be vested in the hands of any one individual is, when viewed abstractedly, imposingly awful. Scarcely more so is the scourge of the *Inquisition*. The policy of such an authority it is not my purpose in this place to question; but how it may be used, we have here indeed an instance—an instance, which I trust will yet through your instrumentality, be the means of its investigation before that tribunal where alone it can be arraigned. I should indeed be well satisfied to see a body of those men whom it most concerns, present a memorial on the occasion. They should reflect, that, "what yesterday was fact, to day is doctrine; that examples are supposed to justify the most dangerous measures, and where they do not suit exactly, the defect is supplied by analogy." The *dagger* they this day see used against one man's breast, may to-morrow be used against their own.

Calcutta, Feb. 18, 1823.

ANGLICANUS.

St. James's Church.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

I went last Sunday to the opening of St. James's Church, where an excellent Sermon was preached. I cannot do justice to it, and must therefore content myself by expressing a hope that it may be printed at full length.

The building, upon the whole, is extremely neat; but I cannot say the joiner's work in the seats and rails is very excellent. The floor seemed to be paved with a coarse kind of free stone. It will be necessary to lay mats over it in the cold season. The steeple has an odd appearance, some people say it is not finished, which I hope may be true, for I have been told that one use of a steeple is to point out the situation of a Church, and for this purpose it is not half high enough. I could not get a glimpse of it in my way from the Fort, and though I understand a little of the country languages, I could not immediately make my bearers comprehend where I wished to go, they stopped at two or three places where I did not want them; and set me down at the door of one of the new Chapels.

There appears to me to be one great defect, viz. in the smallness of the western door or principal entrance. It has been observed that the western door of the Cathedral is not sufficiently large to admit of free egress after service; though it is much wider than that of St. James's Church, the latter did not appear to me to be larger than the door of a private house. There are two side doors, but people who have carriages cannot use them, and those who go in palanquins seldom will do it. In case of heavy rain there will be a stoppage of a full hour, as I have observed at the Cathedral.

It was said that all the pews and seats were to be free or open to every one, and yet I saw people going about during the service, who seemed to be unlocking the doors of the former.

After Church, I had some difficulty in proceeding through the narrow lanes between the Church and the Darzumtollah. Some scavenger's carts were standing on one side, while coaches, &c. were passing on the other. It is to be hoped that the Magistrates will prevent them from standing in such situations during Divine Service, or within an hour before or after the commencement in conclusion of it.

February 14.

N—.

Intentions of the Wardens.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It was to be hoped after the pains you took to inspire the Catholic Community with spirit to discharge their duties fearlessly at the Meeting on Sunday last, that they would have strenuously asserted their rights and shewn their resentment for the slight offered to them by the late Wardens. In this I was not altogether disappointed, as your warning accomplished two objects, and time may yet produce changes for the better: the one was the Election of a new Member to the body of Wardens, the other a deviation from a notorious custom which has prevailed for some time of imploring the old Wardens to resume their charge upon their declining to act any longer; after being re-elected.

On the occasion in question, the *old Members* did not forget the *old Custom*, for they came forward consecutively after the votes were collected, and the Election announced, and tendered their resignation, in the confidence that they could run no hazard of their request being accepted; but, alas! they were disappointed, as some of the knowing ones not wishing altogether to treat them harshly by taking them at their word, proposed that they should have a week to consider whether they in earnest intended such resignation.

Some of the Parishioners, I understand, calculating upon these Gentlemen being steadfast in their resolutions, because they dislike a stranger being associated with them, have set about collecting votes for Wardens in their stead, I hope, therefore, that you will, by inserting this letter, spare them the trouble, as I know from good authority, that they have at length reconciled themselves to the admission of this stranger to their Councils, rather than risk the chances under a new election; having been told, that if he should ever dissent, they would, as the majority, succeed in accomplishing all their ends.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

A PARISHIONER.

Poor Voters.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

As circumstances have rendered null and void yesterday's Election of new Wardens, next Sunday being fixed on for renewed balloting, I cannot withhold an expression of my opinion, that the person who was the cause of a most tumultuous scene has acted in a manner not creditable to himself and to the assembly at large; and I hope, for the honor of Christianity that a similar scene, on such an occasion, will never again be suffered to pass over unmarked by censure or disapprobation. It having had its rise in a question whether any of the poor and illiterate classes of Catholics have a right to vote for Wardens, I will beg leave to say, that such a right or power should not be acknowledged in them; for if men of no character or respectability are allowed such a privilege, the consequence will be, that, being a numerous class, they will have it in their power to canvass for votes and become Wardens among themselves. As the trust is important, and Wardens should be men of respectability, I sincerely trust that in future indiscriminate votes of scoundrels, cooks, butlers, &c. will not be admitted. There were several of these men yesterday who brought votes principally in favour of one Candidate, which had the appearance of being in one hand writing; and when a difficulty was started as to the reception of these votes, the lively interest that was taken in the question, betrayed a procedure which indicated forgetfulness of all that should be held dear and inviolate. Had this Candidate succeeded in arriving at the dignity for which he seems so improperly to have gone to work, I know that he would not have had one person to act in conjunction with him, and he would have been obliged in consequence to resign the honour so procured. He may do all he can to be re-elected next Sunday, it will be of no

avail after his conduct, of yesterday; and I trust that no man who can judge between right and wrong, will on the approaching occasion, admit indiscriminate votes, or countenance the Election of any person who may evince a disposition so little suited to fill the post of a Warden.

Your obedient Servant,

February 17, 1823.

A DESPISER OF FOUL PLAY.

Catholic Clergy.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Being a regular Reader of your valuable JOURNAL, I am sorry to learn from its pages, that the Catholics of Calcutta have been for so long a time at variance with the Wardens and Rulers of their principal Church in this city: and that while the Congregation have been pulling one way, the Priests and the Wardens have been pulling another. I regret to find, that nothing decisive was done in the Vestry last Sunday; but I hope that so soon as they have elected the Wardens of their choice, they will make a grand move; and give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, to dismiss the present Vicar, and nominate in his room the Reverend Mr. Murphy. The Church not being attached to any of the Catholic Mission, but being the property of the Congregation, and emphatically called the "Pious Church;" the Congregation have a right to nominate their own Pastors: and indeed I do not see why they should not now have English instead of Portuguese Priests; and why *Foreigners* should have any jurisdiction, whether spiritual or temporal, over any portion of the subjects of Great Britain. These Asiatic Catholics are no more Portuguese than they are English; and when they could not obtain English Clergymen, they supplied their wants in the best manner they could: but now, when English Clergymen can be had, they should have no more Portuguese. So far as this Government can help it, they ought not to permit *Foreign* Priests dispersing themselves amongst the people. The Madras and Bombay Governments, keep a very jealous and watchful eye over the Catholic Priests within the limits of their power. If the Catholics are desirous of peace and quiet, let them have no more Portuguese Vicars. I shall conclude this, by quoting from the Report of the Bible Society, under the head of Bombay, for the information of your Catholic Readers.

"Of the five Romish Churches on the island of Bombay, the Archbishop of Goa, for many years, claimed and exercised an ecclesiastical jurisdiction over two; in consequence, however of its having been asserted, in a manner that created considerable agitation among the Parishioners, complaints were made to the Government; and the pretensions of the Archbishop having been satisfactorily proved not to have been founded on any legitimate basis, the Bombay Government determined in 1813, to enforce the orders of the Honourable Court, received in 1793, founded on similar complaints made at that period by the Portuguese inhabitants, in which such jurisdiction was virtually disallowed, and the Parishioners left to the choice of their own Pastors."

The Parishioners of Calcutta now complain loudly, and have been long remonstrating with their Wardens; but to little or no purpose. They desire an English Preacher: let them then, one and all, petition the Government; and their Portuguese Vicar and unbending Wardens, will be compelled to attend to the *vox populi*.

February 18, 1823.

A FRIEND TO CATHOLICS.

Deaths.

On the 20th instant, the Lady of Captain GEORGE COOPER, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Commanding the Champaran Light Infantry, aged 43 years, 3 months and 27 days.

Near Soek-Sanger, on the 1st instant, (at which place she was interred), MRS. MARY RAYMON, Wife of Sub-Conductor W. RAYMON, of the Ordnance Commissariat, aged 23 years, leaving a disconsolate husband, and two infant Children, to lament her loss.

The Patriot's Grave.

I.

Go to the Patriot's Grave,
Liberty's Son ;
Live thou to smite, or save,
His race is run ;
But like the light of day,
Burning through stormy clouds,
Still beams his spirit's ray,
Whom the clay shrouds.

II.

Go where the Patriot lies
Tyrant, and see,
How he who Death defies
Vanquishes thee ;
Death, all that thou canst give,
Awe not the Free or Just,
And their renown shall live
When thou art dust.

III.

Go to the Patriot's Grave
Warrior, and there
Still to be Free as Braye
Pause not to swear ;
Valour's most glorious wreath
Is that which Freedom weaves,
Valour's most holy death
Is when she grieves.

IV.

Go where the Patriot sleeps
Beauty and Youth ;
There Virtue ever weeps
Honor and Truth.
There, tears from Beauty's eyes
May cherish Freedom's flame,
Youth, there, may learn to prize
A Patriot's name.

BERNARD WYCLIFFE.

Merits of a Non-Elected.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I must in justice to the Gentleman not re-elected last Sunday, express my opinion through your JOURNAL, that the Public have not acquitted themselves well towards him. He not only on every occasion undertook the most arduous duties devolving on the Wardens, but it was manifest that his leisure enabled him to fulfil those duties in a highly satisfactory manner; and as this Gentleman was actually worth the other three put together, I am sure that the want of his services will more than once be seriously felt. I attribute his non-re-election to a party feeling, unworthy of men of judgment and understanding; and as this party feeling appeared to have rested in a certain body of men united together by a sentiment engendered in disappointment, I must say that its being allowed to sway the mind in a question which involved a most important trust, indicated an absence of that concern for the prosperity of the Church which all sensible and reasoning men cannot but entertain and cherish. I hope on Sunday next this act of injustice will not stand confirmed, especially after the attempt made to become a Warden, by means of votes of men of the lowest characters, individuals who cannot on any ground possess such a right, for if they did, I do not see how it would be possible to prevent the Sexton, or even the common Pobrees who serve in the Church and bury the dead, to collect votes and become Wardens or Representatives of the Public.

Your obedient Servant,

Feb. 18, 1823.

AN ENEMY TO EQUALITY.

The Petty Court.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Were it necessary to adduce proof of the amazing contrarieties of opinion on subjects whereon all should think alike, I mean, the decisions in our Courts of Justice, none could be more forcible than your selections from the HUKKARU in the JOURNAL of Saturday, relative to a recent cause in the Petty Court—"HASLEBY AND Co. versus CAPTAIN CONWAY." Allow me through the medium of your Paper to offer a few facts that may assist the Public in forming a just judgement on the case thus laid before them. To the ignorance these facts I am willing to ascribe the strange decision of the Commissioner, and to the same cause also, aggravated by an excess of zeal in the defence of local authorities, I attribute the surprise which P. expresses at the worthy Editor's remarks, and the self-complacency with which he assumes the merit of bringing to his observation their injustice and impropriety.

The Defendant, in the case alluded to, went to the Plaintiff's shop and asked them, to purchase some articles from the Bazar which did not form a part of their Stock, nor were enumerated in their advertisement. The Plaintiffs, hoping by civility to secure a respectable customer, did so, and sent them to him to the value of four hundred rupees or thereabouts: the articles were kept by the Defendant two days, and then upon various frivolous pretences rejected and returned. Thus, goods for which the Plaintiffs had paid ready money solely to accommodate the Defendant, were thrown back upon their hands, and in effecting sales of them subsequently they were exposed to considerable loss. The Plaintiffs were informed the Defendant had given up housekeeping and was preparing to proceed to the Upper Provinces; they then sent their Bills, but payment was postponed or evaded, and, apprehensive of further loss from the transaction, they resorted to a Court whence they expected Justice, to obtain payment of a Debt (or balance of account) thus, (to say the least of it) *unjustly* incurred. What kind of redress they obtained, your Paper has aided the HUKKARU in making generally known, with the comments by the Editor of that Paper upon it, which last I cannot doubt are held by unbiased persons to be apposite and judicious.

I am not desirous of entering into any controversy with P. on the subject, but even admitting the language of Hasleby and Co.'s advertisement not sufficiently explicit, I think they, or any other Merchants in Calcutta in using the term "*friends*" imply, *those persons who by frequent custom and punctual payments are the supporters of their Trade, and patrons of their Industry.* The man is surely no "*friend*" to his fellow creatures (let not P. think to indulge a sneer by wilfully mistaking the sense) who avails himself of the good opinion his rank or profession procure him, to obtain Goods from Tradesmen which he either wants not, or is not disposed immediately to pay for, then capriciously returns a part, and objects when called upon for payment of the remainder.

The practice which too frequently prevails of persons procuring credit for three months in Calcutta, and ere the period has elapsed of withdrawing themselves to the interior of this vast territory, beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts, is so fertile a source of vexation, and ruin to Tradesmen and Shop-keepers, that the compelling of creditors to a strict compliance, on all occasions, with the letter of their advertisement, would seem a violation of the spirit of our Laws and the maxims of our Religion, which direct the "*rendering to every man his due.*"

The alleged private hearing of the case on the bench is doubted by P. it may, or may not be a correct statement, but the fact of the defendant being with the Commissioner on the bench I believe will not be disputed, and I boldly affirm that to be highly indecorous and improper. In a Court of Law, and (if any difference) more so in one of Conscience, all men should be considered equal. Justice should be administered without favor, nor should rank, affluence or merit, obtain such countenance from the Judge as might operate upon the feelings of the opposit party, or come within the notice of observers as marking the least difference or partiality.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant

L.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Government Orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 6, 1823.

Mr. Richard Uday, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 7, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Kumaon Provincial Battalion the provisions of the General Order 21st Jan^y last, limiting the number of Drummers with all Provincial Corps to Eight—All Surplus to that number to be returned Supernumerary.

The Pay of Drummers in the Kumaon Provincial Battalion, is fixed at the same rate as allowed to the other Hill Corps; viz. 5 Rupees per Mensem, from the 1st proximo.

The undermentioned 4 Cornets and Ensigns are to rank from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively.

Cavalry.—Cornet George John Fraser, 12th July 1822.

Infantry.—Ensign Frederick Bennett, 28th November 1822. Ensign Henry Beatty, 16th December 1822. Ensign William Stewart Monteath, 19th December 1822. Ensign William Biddulph, 25th December 1822. Ensign Frederick Walpole Anson, 1st January 1823. Ensign Frederick Wilson Hardwick, 2d January 1823. Ensign William Souter, 2d January 1823. Ensign John Ross, 2d January 1823. Ensign Alfred Jackson, 2d January 1823.

The leave of Absence obtained by Ensign W. O'Brien of the Fort Marlboro' Local Corps, from the Local Government of Benroelen, and confirmed in General Orders of the 20th ultimo, is extended for Six Months on account of his health.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 10, 1823.

Ensign W. R. Fitzgerald, of the Corps of Engineers, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his health.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 14, 1823.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General John Arnold, C. B., to the General Staff of this Presidency, from the 1st of April next, in succession to Major-General Stuart, whose regular tour on the Staff of the Bengal Army will expire on that date.

The following Promotion and Appointment are made by Government:

24th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign Frederick Coase Smith to be Lieutenant, from the 6th May 1822, in succession to Carey deceased.

Assistant Surgeon H. P. Saunders to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Rangshy, vice Assistant Surgeon Simins, appointed to Moradabad.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of private Affairs:

Major James George of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Surgeon John Gillman, Second Member of the Medical Board.

The Leave of Absence granted in General Orders of the 14th December last, to Captain A. Cork, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, to proceed to New South Wales for the benefit of his Health, is cancelled.

The following Officers are permitted, at their own request, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company:

Ensign Robert Smith of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign James Mulony of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 7th instant, to permit Mr. Nathaniel Morgan, who was admitted as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, by General Orders of the 9th November last, to continue to do duty with the Troops of his Highness the Nizam.

Memorandum.—Erratum in General Orders of the 7th December 1822, defining the Cases in which Ordnance Salutes, or Morning and Evening Guns are allowed, viz. Under Article 2, Section 3. For "All Fortresses with a permanent Garrison Staff," read All Fortresses or Commandments with a permanent Garrison Staff.

The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

1. Adverting to the transfer of the Cuttack Legion from that Province to the Burmah-frontier, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following Alterations in it's Establishment, to have effect from the 1st of April next.

2. The Cuttack Legion will from that date be called the "Rangpoor Local Battalion," in place of that now stationed at Tirhuta, which Corps will take the name of the "Dinapore Local Battalion."

3. The Rangpoor Local Battalion will be composed of (10) ten Companies of Infantry, viz. 8 of Light Infantry, and 2 of Riflemen, with 26 Pounder Field Pieces attached.

4. The Native Officers and men to complete this Establishment will be supplied under the Orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, from the two Troops of Cavalry now attached to the Corps, discharging such as are unwillingly to remain; by the transfer of 3 complete Companies from the Dinapore Local Battalion, and the whole of the present Sylhet Corps, (4 Companies), that may be fit for Active Service, the unfit being discharged—Should there be any Vacancies after these transfers, they will be filled up with any Supernumeraries there may be in other Local Corps, or finally by recruiting.

5. The Corps will be formed on the same Establishment and Allowances as all other Local Battalions per * margin; and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to order the necessary measures for completing the Corps with Arms and Equipments, viz. Rifles for two Companies, and Fusils or Muskets for Eight of the ordered Strength; the exchange of the present 3 Pounder Gallipers for 6 Pounders with 2 Ammunition Waggon attached, to be drawn by the Poles now with the Corps;—together with the usual Complement of Camp Equipage, Ammunition, &c. from the Berhampore Magazine, or the Dinapore and Sylhet Corps as far as their Equipments are available.

6. The European Officers and Staff with the Native Staff and Establishments, and all Contingent Allowances, will, from the 1st of April next, be placed on the Scale of a Local Battalion; viz.

1 Captain or Major Commanding. 1 Ditto 2d in Command as at present, (temporarily or till further orders.)

1 Adjutant. 1 Assistant Surgeon. 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Sergeant. 1 Sircar. 2 Native Doctors.—Effective Staff.—On the same footing as the Rangpoor Local Battalion.

1 Subadar Major. 1 Drill Havildar. 1 Ditto Nalek.—Non-Effective on the same footing as the Rangpoor Local Battalion.

1 Bugle Major. 10 Pay Havildars. 10 Colour Havildars.—Non-Effective on the usual Allowances.

Quarter Master's Establishment.—1 Tindal, 5 Tent Lascars, 10 Hand Bhitties, 1 Mate Carpenter, 2 Beldars, 1 Bazar Chowdry, 1 Ditto Mootaddis, 3 Flag or Weighmen.—On the usual Allowances of Local Establishments.

The Extra Bazar Establishment, which is only allowed to Corps of the Line, will be discharged immediately.

7. The usual Contingent and Staff Allowances of a Local Battalion will be drawn from the 1st of April, when all other Allowances or Establishments not here enumerated will cease, viz.

By the Commanding Officer.—The Rate of his Superior Rank.

The Stationary and Horse Allowance of a Local Corps.

Established Allowance for repairs of Arms and Accoutrements, Artificers, Iron, Steel and Charcoal, &c. Rs. 25 1 4 per Company.

Allowance for repairs of Camp Equipage, &c. as regulated by Government General Orders 20th December last.

Allowance for Guides and Hirkarras, when so entitled.

Allowance for two Carts or Harkeries for the Spare Arms and Equipments, when Marching or in the Field.

By the Adjutant.—Annually for Targets and Butts, 48 Rupees.

Monthly Mess Allowance, reduced Scale, while certified that a Mess is kept up—60 Rupees.

By the Surgeon.—Medical Allowances as fixed by the Regulation.

The Off reckonings and Clothing of the Corps will be on the same Scale as in other Local Battalions, with such Alterations in the Uniform as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may direct on the reduction of the Cavalry part of the Corps.

8. On the Exchange of the 3 Pounder Gallipers now with the Corps, for two 6 Pounders with Waggon or Tumbrils, His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to fix the Ordnance Establishment of the Corps on the same footing as the other Local Corps having Artillery, with such addition of Hyces, Grass Cutters, &c. as may be necessary for 25 Horses allotted to the Guns and Waggon, viz. 6 in Harness

* Infantry, each Company.

1 Subadar, at 39 30 0

1 Jemadar, at 15 15 0

8 Havildars, at 10 50 0

6 Naleks, at 8 40 0

2 Buglers, at 7 14 0

50 Sepoys, at 5 400 0

91 Total, each Company, Rupees 540 0

240 Total, ten Companies, Rupees 5,400 0

† Increased to 1 per Company when Marching in the Field.

to each Carriage, with 4 Additional for the Gun Sergeant and Corporal, or Casualties.—The Allowance for Repairs of Harness, Saddlery, Shoeing, &c. &c. will be fixed hereafter on His Excellency's recommendations.

9. Orders will be issued in the Judicial Department, for the dissolution of the present Byhet Corps on the 31st March next; from and after which date such Native Officers and Men as come within the 4th Clause, will be transferred and enrolled with the New Rungpoor Local Battalion, and Captain Davidson, Commanding the former, will be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

10. The future Establishment of the Dinapore Local Battalion is fixed at (10) ten Companies of the present established Strength, instead of twelve. The Extra Establishments now with it, will be transferred with the two Companies to the Rungpoor Local Battalion.

11. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue all Subsidiary Orders necessary to give effect to this Arrangement; to re-organize the Corps at or in the Vicinity of Chilmarric on the Burmumpootre, and to post its Detachments in the manner His Excellency may judge most advantageous.

12. The Surplus Horses with the Cuttack Legion, will be delivered over to the Commissary General, who will receive Orders from His Excellency the Commander in Chief as to their disposal.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of Commissariat Accounts, the Honorable the Governor General in Council directs, that from the 1st Proximo, the Military Allowances Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates Officiating as Subordinate Medical Servants, instead of being drawn for with their Corps, shall be drawn by the Commissariat Officer from whom they receive their Medical Allowance.

This Order is not intended to interfere with that of the 8th September 1821, respecting the Regimental Hospital Sergeants.

Captain Robert Wood Smith, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of private affairs.

The Commander in Chief deeming it expedient that Interpreters and Quarter Masters should be exempted from Battalion duties except in cases of Emergency, and with a view to the more general encouragement of the Study of the Native Languages, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the Allowance of a Horse, heretofore confined to Corps marching or in the Field, to all Officers holding the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master to Cavalry and Infantry Corps of the Line, from the 1st proximo, as Mounted Officers in every situation.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Order by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta; Feb. 10, 1822.

The appointment in Battalion Orders dated the 23d ultimo, of Ensign Joseph Henry Smith to officiate as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 16th Native Infantry, during the period Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Agnew may be in the Command of the Corps, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence: General Staff.—Major General C. Stuart, from 1st January, to 1st April, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

European Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant (Brevet Captain) Carleton, from 16th February, to 10th March, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; Feb. 11, 1822

2d Lieutenant O'Hanlon is posted to the 6th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery.

Captain Simons, of the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry, is permitted, under the peculiar urgency of his case, to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry at Barrackpore until the 1st of July, after which he will proceed and join his proper Corps.

Brevet-Captain Stirling, of the 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry, is permitted to join and do duty with the 2d Battalion 26th Native Infantry, at Pooree till the 1st November next, when he will proceed and re-join his own Corps.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 24th December last, to Ensign Gibbs, of the 2d Battalion 5th Native Infantry, is to commence from the 10th ultimo, instead of the date therein specified.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

Pioneers.—Lieutenant F. Welchman, from 10th March, to 10th May, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 8th Regiment.—Lieutenant R. Hurney, from 4th February, to 1st June, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

Cuttack Legion.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Wake, from 2d March, to 2d August, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; February 12, 1822.

A Native General Court Martial will assemble at Barrackpore on such day as Major General Dalsell may, in communication with the

Officiating Judge Advocate General, fix upon, for the Trial of Five Sepoys of the Moorshedabad Provincial Corps, and such other Prisoners as may be duly brought before it.

The Proceedings of the Court will be conducted by the Officiating Judge Advocate General.

Major-General Dalsell will issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for the formation of the Court, the provision of an Interpreter, and other points connected therewith; forwarding a Roll of the Names and dates of Rank of the President and Members of the Court, to the Adjutant General.

In order to ascertain the result and operation of the regulation respecting Drummers published in Government General Orders of the 11th October last, the Commanding Officers of Corps of the Line will transmit, without delay, to the Adjutant General of the Army, full descriptive Rolls of Drummers and Fifers, shewing the description of each individual on the strength of their respective Corps on the receipt of this Order; with notes in the column of remarks as to the application of the late rules to all Mahomedans or Hindoo Drummers, (Africans excepted,) with the addition of all such enrolments or alterations, and whether from the Orphan School or whence received, as have been made since the receipt of the General Orders by Government above quoted.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; February 13, 1822.

Ensign F. St. John Sturt, of the 2d Battalion 16th Native Infantry, is directed to join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment at Benares until further orders.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; Feb. 15, 1822.

Major-General J. Arnold, C. B., whose nomination to the General Staff of this Presidency is notified in Government General Orders of the 14th instant, is appointed to the Command of the Troops in the District of Sangor and its dependencies, from the 1st of April next. Major-General Arnold will be pleased to proceed to his destination with all convenient expedition.

Lieutenant F. C. Smith, of the 24th Native Infantry, is posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

The leave granted in General Orders of the 8th ultimo to Major Fontaine, of the 1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry, on Medical Certificate, is cancelled.

Captain J. Anderson, of the 27th Regiment, is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion, and Captain Thomas from the latter to the former Corps.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

Horse Brigade.—Lieutenant J. Paton, from 1st March to 15th May to visit the Hills.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; February 17, 1822.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief considering it of primary importance and advantage to the Service that the situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master to Native Corps of the Line should be held by Officers fully competent to the performance of the duties; and also with a view of encouraging a more general study of the Native Languages, is pleased to enact the following rules for the attainment of these desirable objects.

Officers applying under the sanction and approbation of the Commanding Officers of their Corps for the situation of Interpreter, shall be required to pass an examination in the Hindoostanee Language before a Committee of competent Officers, to be assembled by order of the Commander in Chief at the Head-quarter Station of the Division.

The Committee will forward to the Adjutant General of the Army, a detailed report of the examination, with a Certificate specifying the nature of the Officer's proficiency, and will state their opinion of his competency to conduct the duties of an Interpreter to a General Court Martial.

The favorable Certificate and opinion of the Committee will be sufficient authority in the first instance to render an Officer eligible to hold the situation; but before he can be finally confirmed in it, he will be required to undergo, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, a further examination by the Public Examiners of the College of Fort William, and to obtain from them a favorable Certificate and opinion of his qualifications; And for this purpose he will (on the occasion of his arrival within the limits of the Presidency Division, either in the course of relief or otherwise) be directed to repair to the Presidency.

But Officers within the limits of the Presidency Division at the time of their application for the situation of Interpreter, will not be required to pass any preliminary examination.

The foregoing Rules will be applicable to all officers recommended to officiate as Interpreters; and Officers now actually holding the situation of Interpreters, will be required to pass the examination above prescribed twelve months after the promulgation of this Order to their Corps.

The Governor in Council having been pleased, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, and on the ground indicated in the foregoing Government Order, to grant the Allowance for a Horse to the

Interpreters and Quarter Masters of Corps in all situations, it is accordingly to be understood, that this Class of Officers are to be exempted from Battalion Duties generally, and to serve as Mounted Officers, except in cases of emergency.

JAS. NICOL, *Adj. Gen. of the Army.*

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head quarters, Calcutta; Feb. 12, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

28th Foot.—Ensign Frederick Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Knox Houston deceased, 9th February, 1823.

Head quarters, Calcutta; Feb. 13, 1823.

Officers Commanding His Majesty's Regiments on the Bengal Establishment are directed to ascertain, whether there are any men under their command who have claims for Prize Money for the capture of *Copauldroog* in 1819.

Nominal Lists in Duplicate, of such claimants as may come forward, accompanied by the supporting vouchers, are to be forwarded to the Adjutant General without delay, in view to the same being transmitted to Madras for submission to the Prize Committee, before the 1st May next, after which date no distribution of Money on account of the capture in question will take place in this Country.

Head quarters, Calcutta; February 14, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

34th Foot.—Lieutenant Joseph Lynam from the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stoddard who exchanges, 21st January, 1823.

54th Foot.—Lieutenant John Stoddard from the 34th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lynam who exchanges, 21st January, 1823.

Head quarters, Calcutta; February 14, 1823.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Berwick of the 13th Light Dragoons, to return to Europe, as announced in General Orders of the 20th ultimo, is cancelled at the request of that officer, who is to proceed to Madras by the first opportunity and thence to join his Corps immediately.

The leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell to Ensign Read of the 41st Regiment, to visit Calcutta on his private affairs, with leave of absence for two months from the date of his embarkation, is confirmed.

Head quarters, Calcutta; Feb. 15, 1823.

Cornet Hare of the 11th Dragoons, has permission to visit the Dhoon on his private affairs, with leave of absence for three months from the 25th instant.

Captain Goate, 87th Regiment, has an extension of leave of absence for one month from this date, to enable him to join his Corps.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McHAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Noise and Bustle in Clive Street.

To the Editor of the Bengal Bazar.

MR. EDITOR,

The good folks of Clive Street, for these several days past, have had little reason to complain of hard times and dull trade; for what, with the hallowing of the bull, the din of hoopng racks—the “clink of hammers closing rivets up”, and the harsh creaking melody of hackery wheels, nothing could present a more perfect picture of Babylonian bustle and confusion. At the top of the new Ghant, the street was literally choked by a moving stage of hackeries, a little further on, hundreds of Coolies were actively employed in rolling out and carting from an extensive range of Godowns, Madeira, Port, and Sherry, magnums and quarts promiscuously. The curious spectators made every enquiry to arrive at the cause of all this, but to no purpose; therefore suspecting the house was on fire, messengers were dispatched for the Fire Engines, but their progress was instantly checked by some hundred hackeries working a traverse from the Import Ware-house gateway to the said Godowns. The riddle was now easily solved, and would you believe it, Mr. Editor, all this precipitancy, commotion and alarm was simply occasioned by a transfer of Public Property from Private Godowns to those of their own. Trusting that this explanation will soothe the apprehensions of those who may yet remain unacquainted with a true statement of the case.

I remain, Your's obediently,

No 121, Clive Street, Feb. 19, 1823.

PETER SHEPHERD.

Selections.

Madras, February 6, 1823.—His Highness the Nabob left Chepauk on Monday afternoon on a Journey to the Southward: the departure of His Highness was announced by a Royal Salute at the Palace, which was answered by the Fort Battery—as were Salutes of 19 Guns upon the departure of the Begum, and of Prince Azem Jah Bahadar. The Journey commenced in great State, having besides His Highness's own Retinue, a Guard of Honour, composed of the Body Guard of the the Honorable the Governor, and other Troops of the Government. The Procession marshalled in regular order, passed up the Mount Road before sun-set and presented an imposing and brilliant spectacle, such as is seldom seen in this part of India. His Highness proceeded only to the Ameer Bang'on Monday evening; on Tuesday to Marmalang, and thence the Journey was to be continued by longer stages—The Nabob we understand proceeds to Nagpore and afterwards to Ramnad, visiting Trichinopoly and Arcot before his return to Chepauk. Salutes at the Mount early yesterday, announced that His Highness and Family were passing that Station.

The following Passengers have arrived on the *RELIANCE*, Captain Pike, from the Malabar Coast:—

Mrs. Mandell and 3 children, Mrs. Padner, Mrs. Hunter and 3 children, Lieutenant Padner, H. M. 69th Regiment, Lieutenant Sullivan, H. M. 4th Dragoons, Lieutenant Hitchens, 7th N. L.—18 Women, 4 Children, and 3 Privates of H. M. 69th Regiment.

The Brig *SCYTHER*, from the Mauritius early in December arrived in the Roads yesterday.

Lieutenant Colonel Lambton.—It is with great concern we announce the death of Lieutenant Colonel Lambton, Superintendent of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, which he had carried on for so long a period, in a manner that we believe has not been surpassed in any Country. The result of Colonel Lambton's labours will be considered of the highest value, in all ages, and among Nations where Science may have the regard to which it is entitled.—He has indeed left an imperishable monument; and his loss we fear will not be easily supplied. Colonel Lambton died on the 20th of January on the route from Hyderabad to Nagpore.

Madras Appointments.—Mr. A. Willock, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Mr. C. M. Babbey, Register to the Zillah Court of Chittoor.—*Madras Government Gazette.*

Bombay, February 3, 1823.—Sir Edward West, landed at eight o'clock this morning, under the salute due to his rank.—*Courier.*

The Persian Prince.—His Highness FUTTEH OOLAH KHAN, the Persian Prince, left Town yesterday, in the *HARRY MERITON*, Pilot Vessel, for Masulipatam, on his way back to Persia.—*Government Gazette.*

Frequency of Fires in Calcutta.—The frequency of Fires in Calcutta about this season, has often caused just and well-timed animadversion, on the imperfect construction of the huts of the lower classes of the Natives. Every Paper in the Settlement has annually proposed some mode of lessening this severe calamity, but strange to say, nothing has yet been done, or even effectually attempted for this purpose. Within these few days past, not less than five districts have been burned to the ground, and the poor inhabitants, after having lost their all, have been left to wander homeless, without the prospect of relief or the shadow of future comfort. Tuesday evening produced a Sixth Fire, in the 2d lane leading from Jeon Bazar towards Collingah,—about 40 huts were consumed, and it is principally owing to the stillness of the night, that we may ascribe this limited injury, considering the dense population of this quarter, and the close connection of the huts. The fore-stallies of durmhas and thatch straw, (always in demand before the rains set in) have often been accused, (but God knows upon what evidence) of being accessory in some way or other to the perpetration of these diabolical outrages; and this conjecture, however erroneous it may be, has acquired much strength from those who have not the means of prosecuting inquiry, from the frequency of these marts being annually consumed, as witness those at the top of Durrumtollah, for six years in succession, while the principal stock near Hantecollah and other depositories have been left uninjured. But waving this, as it would be uncharitable to condemn without proof, the many remarkable evidences of this nature, certainly suggest the propriety of these quarters being strictly watched.

We are however fully sensible, that the best and only precautionary method would be the substitution of less combustible materials in the construction of the frail habitations of the Natives. Numerous suggestions have been offered from time to time, and all have been unattended to, the objection resting most frequently on the expense of such buildings, or that the executive authorities were not vested with sufficient power, to say to one individual “you shall build with BRICK,” and to another “you shall build with CLAY,” while the plain matter of fact resolves itself into a simple question between the landlord and his tenant, viz,

whether ground hired for the purpose of creating temporary habitations, would not be equally advantageous to both parties, if the landlord were compelled to construct more permanent ones. In the first instance, the casualties that occur to an extensive population, would have no recurrence, and the slender augmentation of rent would be more than an equivalent. But would Native or European landholders submit to a measure of this nature even if it was productive of profit? To this it might be answered—they have already conceded to much more objectional measures in allowing their property to be taken from them in the broad sunshine of noon day, and by the verdict of a jury (giving them all praise) many of whom are incompetent, from want of local knowledge, and ignorant of the price or quality of the premises they have to decide upon, and who are finally guided by the "ipse dixit" of two, or at farthest three, whose superior knowledge commonly cannot fail of influencing the remaining nine.—We maintain that this stretch of power is more, much more, than exercising authority of preventing monthly, quarterly, or even annual confiscation to the annoyance of every one around.—In the name of common sense, in the name of that humanity that has hitherto characterised Englishmen, is nothing to be done, or can nothing be done? We suggest that a slender premium from those in power would call forth from many an individual a cheap and acute antidote against the possibility of similar recurrences, and if the Lottery Committee were to be made the channel through which this premium were to be paid, we conceive that the extent of the advantages would insure their acquiescence in any scheme which had for its object the security, as well as the improvement, of this City of Palaces.—*Harkness.*

Review of the Artillery at Dum Dum.—We have much pleasure in fulfilling our promise of giving some particulars of the Review of the Artillery at Dum Dum, on Monday last the 17th.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief was saluted on entering the Cantonment at day break; and in another half hour he received a similar honour on passing the left flank of the Troops drawn up under arms as Infantry.

After marching past in slow time, the Manual and Platoon exercises were performed, and while His Excellency proceeded to look at a large body of Recruits disposed in a second line in the Rear, the first line broke into open column, and were in a few minutes ready for field manoeuvres as Artillery, in two Divisions of eight Guns each.

A variety of changes of position and front were effected with an admirable celerity, followed by a very rapid fire on each;—the whole evening a gratifying degree of proficiency.

At the close of the field Manoeuvres; two rounds of Shells from Mortars were projected at a Flag Staff, at 900 yards, placed on a mine in the centre of a curtain representing a circular Bastion, while a similar number of rounds of Shrapnell's shells were fired from Battering and Field Ordnance at three parallel curtains, which might be presumed to represent a column of Cavalry at the distance of 1000 yards, the number of seven Shells only were thrown before one fell near the Flag Staff and ignited the mine; a very pleasing and to many an unexpected spectacle.

The Guns then advanced and fired two more rounds of Shrapnell from the distances of 700 and 400 yards: the appearance of which was truly imposing.

At the conclusion His Excellency and suite accompanied General Hardwick to view the exploded mine, and the curtains which had received the fire of the Shrapnell;—the appearance they exhibited could not fail to confirm the previous impression as to their efficacy and power, against an enemy, when used with similar precision.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief seemed much gratified by what he witnessed; and regarded every thing with close attention.

On retiring from the field, His Excellency was again saluted; and with his suite, and the chief part of the assembled Company, attended General Hardwick to Dum Dum House; where (we believe) about 120 persons partook of a sumptuous and excellent Breakfast, enlivened by the Band, arranged in the lower story of the Building.

His Excellency departed for Calcutta about 11 o'clock; and soon afterwards the Company began to disperse.—*John Bull.*

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, FEBRUARY 20, 1835.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 30 0	29 8
Unremittable ditto,	0 0	0 0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1835,	25 0	24 0
Bank Shares,	6200 0	6000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	206 0	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-8 per cent.		

Notes to correspondents.

The letter of AN INDIAN contains remarks well worth the attention of the Government and the Public, but such as it would not be advisable to insert in the present circumstances.

Shipping Arrivals.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whences	Left
Feb. 20	Hero of Malown	British	J. Neish	E-kapelly	Feb. 6
20	Mary Ann	British	W. Wice	Malacca	Jan. 16
20	Udny	British	C. H. West	Rangoon	Feb. 2
20	Arthur	French	Michel	Bourbon	Nov. 29
20	Eliza	Portug.	J. L. de Almeida	Penang	Jan. 29
20	Resources	British	B. Penn	Downs	Sept. 25
20	Neptune	British	W. E. Edwards	Rangoon	Feb. 3

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19, 1835.

At Diamond Harbour.—*Isabella*, on her way to Town.—*Arthur*, (P.), *Eliza*, (P.), and *Fuel Korin*, passed up.—*La Seine*, (F.), passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships *GENERAL HEWITT*, *THAMES*, and *MARCHIONESS OF ELY*, sailed for England.

Sauger.—*CITY OF EDINBURGH*, *Hibernia*, *Ernaab*, (H. C. S.), *Eleazar*, and *Triumpho Americano*, (E.), gone to sea.

Passengers.

Per Ship *Resources*, Captain B. Penn, from the Downs the 25th of September, and Cape the 4th of December.—R. O. Dowda, Esq. Barrister, F. Richardson, Esq. Civil Service, Captain W. Bowie, 11th Native Infantry, Messrs. James Grumdieck, and John Hall, Fico Merchants, Messrs. C. Kennett, H. Lawrence, and J. Edwards, Cadets, Two Misses Wrights, and Mrs. Payne and Child.

Ships lying at the Cape.—*AXA*, *WINDSOR CASTLE*, and *DAVID CLARK*.

Per Ship *NEPTUNE*, from Rangoon.—Mrs. Hough and Family.

Passengers per Portuguese Brig *ELIZA*, from Macao to Calcutta.—Messrs. F. A. Rangel, M. Joze de Souza, B. Antonio Tavares, and A. Antonio de Mello.

Per French Ship *ARTHUR*, from Haere de Grace.—Monsieur Francois Imber.

Per Ship *HERO OF MALOWN*, from Malacca.—Misses Anna, and Catharine Williamson.

The *UDNY* left at Rangoon, the Ships *THETIS*, *NEPTUNE*, *BRITANNIA*, *EXMOUTH*, and *FRANCIS WARDEN*; all which were expected to sail for Calcutta about the middle of February.

The report from the *UDNY*, states that one of the Ships coming in is supposed to be the *WOODFORD* from England.

Passengers per *WATERLOO*, from Bombay for England.—Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Bayne, Misses Sophia Morgan, Ann Payne, and Catherine Payne; Masters Barber, and William Fife George. From Cannaure.—Mrs. Mackechie, and 3 Children, Miss Babington, Dr. Mackechie, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, Captain Read, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, 44 Invalid Soldiers, 6 Women, and 6 Children, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, in charge of his Majesty's Invalids.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Captain W. G. Stephen, Engineers, from Point Palmyras. Captain S. M. Horsburgh, 1st Batt. 19th N. I. from Benares. Lieut. C. Bracken, 1st Batt. 19th N. I. from ditto. Cornet J. A. Scott, 1st Light Cavalry, from ditto. Ensign G. Wood, 2d Batt. 24th N. I. from Almorah.

Departures.—Lieut. Col. U. Yule, G. B. 2d Batt. 19th N. I. to Benares. Major G. H. Gull, 8th Light Cavalry, to Nagpore. Captain R. C. F. Bull, Brigade Major, to Cattack. Captain H. B. Clough, 2d Batt. 17th N. I. to Loodevanah. Lieut. and Adj. W. Sargent, 2d Batt. 29th N. I. to Nusserrabad. Lieut. W. Conway, 2d Batt. 27th N. I. to Adichabad. Lieut. C. Borrowes, 1st Batt. 23d N. I. to Europe, Ensign R. Neison, 1st Batt. 23d N. I. to Kernaul.